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TO OUR READERS:

In compliance with the Israeli military authorities, and under the guise of the much criticized [illegible] 1945, Al-Fajr is required to submit all material prepared for publication in this weekly, and also in the Arabic Daily and Bi-Weekly Hebrew Edition, to the Israeli censorship authorities, who use this blanket authority excessively. The material appearing on pages labeled with letters has all been censored and expunged by the Israeli authorities. We found it necessary and relevant to publish it on these pages in the foreign edition.

Soldiers Gun Down Dheisheh Youth

"A Palestinian girl, Iman Abd al-Fatah Adawi, 16, was seriously wounded when Israeli soldiers shot her during a demonstration in Dheisheh refugee camp attempting to prevent Israeli soldiers from sealing closed the camp's main road, June 2.

"The residents revolt came as Israeli forces were escalating their oppressive tactics against the population of the Bethlehem district refugee camp.

"Scores of Israeli soldiers arrived at the 12,000 resident camp and started building a huge four-by-two metre cement barrier, closing the main entrance to the camp. Two years ago side entrances were cemented shut leaving only one access road for the camp. When residents learned of the Israeli measure they spontaneously reacted with a huge demonstration during which young Iman was wounded.

"Residents of the camp place direct connection between the Israeli military move and the statements attributed to Israeli minister Mordechai Ben Porat that the Palestinian refugee camps should be liquidated by forcing the residents to be dispersed.

"Many camp houses were damaged as a result of stone-throwing by Israeli soldiers in addition to the damage caused by tear gas bombs fired in the crowded residential quarters. Clashes with occupation forces continued till 1:00 am the next morning. A general curfew was slapped on the camp following the clashes."(Translation: Al Talia, June 9)

Iman Adawi has since been reported out of danger.

Al Fajr Arabic Daily added, June 9, that camp residents organised voluntary work teams to cut new roads from the camp to the Bethlehem - Hebron road, in order to "break out of their isolation." The paper also reported that Uri Avneri, editor of the Hebrew magazine *HaOlam HaZe* visited the camp, June 8, to discuss present conditions.

The entrance to Dheisheh camp was sealed off with pre- fabricated barriers by the military authorities this week./SF

First Anniversary

Najah University Closed

The military occupation authorities closed al-Najah University, in Nablus, June 4, until the end of the semester, after students demonstrated on the first anniversary of the war in Lebanon and the 16th since the start of the occupation. The decision was signed by Uri Orr, military commander of the central region, and handed to al-Najah dministration officials after day-long clashes on campus.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST ISRAELIS IN LEBANON ESCALATE

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and two others injured June 8, after a booby-trapped car exploded near Galerie Samaan hich divides east from west Beirut. In the aftermath of the incident, Israeli troops placed 11 Lebanese villages under seige and began a search for the attackers.

The blast which shook the entire area, occured shortly before 11:00 am as two Israeli armoured personnel carriers passed the crossing-point between the two sections of the city which is controlled by the multi-national forces. Describing the blast the BBC correspondent in Beirut said that the commandos who prepared the booby trapped Mercedes waited until the first of the two vehicles arrived near it then blew it up by remote control. Shrapnel spread everywhere and the car burst into flames. The two soldiers, one of whom was a sergeant, died instantly anda Lebanese policeman who was directing the traffic nearby was also killed.

Minutes later, hundreds of Israeli soldiers beseiged the area, and began questioning passers-by. Some sources said that several residents were arrested by Israeli troops. Meanwhile, the two soldiers who were injured were evacuated to hospitals in Haifa by helicopter.

The incident, which followed three other attacks against Israeli troops in the same area in less than 48 hours, shook the Israeli military establishment. Reports from Lebanon said that the Israeli army closed off the roads to 11 villages in the south-eastern section of Lebanon and began house-to-house searches for the attackers.

Earlier in the week Israeli troops arrested more than 250 Palestinian and Lebanese residents on suspicion of assisting resistance commandos in their attacks. The detainees were taken to al-Ansar detention camp in South Lebanon.

The harshest measure against Lebanese villages, however, have been taken against the village of Mecherfe, south of Bhamdoun. According to *Haaretz*, June 3, the Israelis dug up roads and destroyed bridges linking the village to the outside world. The paper noted that the measure was taken after the Israeli army discovered that the commandos who killed two Israeli officers last week were assisted by villagers.

Military observers noted that attacks against the Israeli army are being carried out by joint Lebanese-Palestinian commando groups. Early last week Israeli troops detained a Lebanese resident, member of the Syrian National Party, after an anti-personnel mine he was planting blew up in his face. The Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF), which has led the hit-and-run attacks against the Israeli army, announced in a statement, June 2, that its forces had destroyed an armoured personnel carrier, May 31, and killed or injured all its passengers. The statement explained that LNRF fighters planted two mines on a dirt road, south east of Beirut, one of which exploded when an Israeli vehicle passed over it. The commandos returned to base safely, the communique reported.

The Front, which is made up of fighters from various Lebanese nationalist parties, also announced on the same day that one of its units attacked an Israeli position on the road between Kamed al-Loz and Jib Jnin with rockets. The communique said that it was not possible to determine Israeli casualties. Later reports, however, said military helicopters were seen evacuating wounded.

Lebanon War Gets Critical Reviews From Israelis

One year into the Israeli invasion of Lebanon the Israeli establishment is searching desperately for a way out of the mire it now finds itself in, if the public statements of those who planned and executed the initial stages are anything to go by. In a week-long ordeal of television and newspaper debates on its policies the government is rocking as minister after minister goes on record with his version of events and hindsight interpretations of the present situation.

Perhaps the most stringent criticism from inside the cabinet room came from Simha Ehrlich, a deputy prime minister. He was reported in the Hebrew press saying that the whole war was conducted under a "mask of deception" and that "many things were done without the knowledge of the government." Ehrlich went on to accuse the "rulers" of lying to the people explaining that the prime minister lied to the cabinet and the defence minister lied to the prime minister. The television, he asserted, provided visual evidence of the deception. Unlike many opposition politicians Ehrlich does not want a commission of inquiry into the war, however. He said that this could be dangerous.

Israel Radio reported, June 9, that the man who was minister of defence right up until the Kahan Commission reported earlier this year, Ariel Sharon, wants a commission to look into the way decisions were taken during the war. According to the radio Sharon wants the inquiry because it would be the only way "to clear up conflicting versions of events." Earlier Sharon said that the assessments of the "steadfastness" of the government during the early stages of the invasion, last year, "are wrong."

With the anniversary creating a deal of public protest and interest opposition politicians have had a field day. Shimon Peres, leader of the main opposition grouping, the Labour Party, led the pack with a call for Israel to undertake and initiative to "secure the northern settlements and save the lives of Israeli soldiers." His colleague and rival for the leadership of the party, Yitzhak Rabin, turned the knife with a statement that he had never seen an Israeli war like this one for its "few military and political gains." He was particularly scathing about the decision to send troops up to Beirut and Israel's role in the establishment of the new Lebanese government.

Hard on the heels of Labour the small liberal Shinui party has formally called for a commission of inquiry. Amnon Rubinstein of Shinui said he wants to know how political and military decisions were taken during the war, pointing out that the committee which investigated three days of the war (the Kahan Commission into the Sabra and Shatila massacres) found that the prime minister was "deficient." Rubinstein said there can be only two explanations for that: either Begin was being blackmailed, or he knew what was going on and was being dragged behind events.

Outside the Knesset criticism is even stronger. Ran Cohen, leader of one of the small splinters of the Sheli party, called on the government to resign in his anniversary message. His call was an echo of speeches made at the massive 150,000-strong Peace Now demonstration at the beginning of the week. Peace Now wants an immediate withdrawal and a new government.

Menachem Begin's response to the public debate has been to issue a call for an end to the media and public concentration on the anniversary as it is a "threat to security." Amid the raging arguement his comment went almost unnoticed. People are angry about still being in Lebanon, and platitudes are unlikely to silence them.

As usual the most telling remarks came from veteran dove and senior Labour Party MK Yossi Sarid. To back his call for Labour pressure for a commission of inquiry he said, "Whoever learns the information revealed at the weekend (*Maariv* and *Yediot Aharanot*. reports) a year after the war would have the impression that the government had been overthrown by a military putsch."

In the present atmosphere pro-war speakers have been onto a hiding-to- nothing. Sharon has been generally scathing about his cabinet colleagues, so much so that several of them are said to be willing to raise the issue of his continuing among them at the next meeting. For his part former chief of staff Eitan has taken it upon himself to hit out at extra-parliamentary critics. He saved his main venom for those who say that the war is still going on. He asserts that it ended last September with the withdrawal of the PLO forces from Beirut and that anyone who says it didn't "is falsifying." He also threw a cat among the chickens by telling the world that Israel is in Lebanon now according to one of the contingency plans drawn up during the fighting. He admitted that the possibility that Israel would stay in Lebanon "for a very long time" was considered then and "everything prepared." Eitan was involved in embarassing scenes at the Hebrew University Jerusalem when pro- and anti- government students fought in the hall where he tried to address a meeting.

Under the combined assault of friends and enemies alike the present administration is shaking. According to a report in *Davar*, Likud supporters and experienced political observers believe the government will not be able to withstand the present pressure "which is shaking it to its foundations and increasing the lack of confidence among its members."

"In Jerusalem," the report continued, "it is hard to conceal the crisis of the government after what was revealed about the process of taking positions towards the war." *Maariv* and *Yediot Aharanot* both published long inside-source reports about what went on in the cabinet room during the crucial days before and immediately after the decision to make war on the Palestinians was taken. While observers were reporting conflict in the cabinet during this period its extent has only come clear now.

Peace Now Draws Biggest Anti-War Rally

Over 100,000 Israelis participated in a Peace Now demonstration June 4, in Tel Aviv to mark one year of Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The protesters called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and for the resignation of the Likud government.

The Peace Now protest overshadowed in numbers other anti-war activities by the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, and the *Yesh Gvul* "There is a Limit" group of soldiers against the war.

The Peace Now rally started at 6:45 pm, with 3000 supporters marching in relative silence from the museum to the municipality square, where the main event was to take place. The march was the conclusion of a week-long demonstration down the coast starting in Ras Naqoura at the southern border of Lebanon.

The main rally, which began at 8:00 pm and lasted for two hours, drew more than 120,000 supporters according to Peace Now estimates. Other estimates ranged from 60,000 80,000 protesters.

The protesters carried huge placards written in Hebrew "Out of the mire in Lebanon," "500 soldiers dead, thousands wounded, hundreds of bereaved families - all in the name of what?" One English sign read: "Shorten the Coastal Road."

From the concrete podium in front of the municipality building, several anti-war activists addressed the crowd. They emphasised that the war was unjustified. Moshe Ben Baruch, an elderly Peace Now activist, the only person to walk all the way from Ras Naqoura to Tel Aviv, told the crowd: "The march was meant to show the direction the Israeli army should take."

Shuli Hartman, an activist in Peace Now, from Tel Aviv, said that the only consensus in Israel is the one in favour of the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Among others who addressed the protesters were Israeli soldiers, including tank officer Yossi Ben Artzi, who stressed that the war was unjustified and that it had created divisions within the army.

Peace Now activist and spokesman Amiram Goldblum told *Al Fajr* that this was the largest single gathering brought to the streets by the movement. "On the issue of Lebanon, con sensus is on our side," he went on. Goldblum pointed out that according to latest polls 44 percent said the war was unjustified, and 5 percent said they did not know, a 31 percent increase in opposition from one year ago.

One hour before the Peace Now demonstration, some 2000 CAWL activists held a two kilometre march from Deizengoff Street to the municipality square. The marchers, carried slogans such as "End the War," and "No Peace without the Palestinians." The marchers also chanted slogans such as "Begin, Arens, Sharon get out of Lebanon." At the end of the march, the protesters joined the Peace Now rally on an individual basis.

The armoured personnel carrier at left was blown off the street after the explosion of 200-kilogrammes of TNT in a car near Galerie Samaan East Beirut, on June 8.

UNRWA 'Worried' About Refugees

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) appealed to the Israeli military authorities in control of South Lebanon, June 5, to take a stand to stop violent attacks against Palestinian refugees. The appeal came after a recent upsurge in violent incidents against Palestinian refugees. An official press release by UNRWA, June 6, said that the Agency Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck, who visited Lebanon last week, informed the *charge d'affairs* of the Israeli mission to the International Organisations in Vienna, Uri Prosor, that he was "extremely worried" about the increase in armed attack against Palestinians in South Lebanon.

According to UNRWA s figures, eight Palestinian residents were killed during May, bringing the total to 30. The statement, which was issued by the UNRWA headquarters in Vienna, pointed out that since the beginning of May, there were 14 attacks, apparently by right-wing Lebanese groups. Other than the eight killed, six refugees were wounded and one is still missing. The press release also laid responsibility for protecting the Palestinian refugees on the Israeli authorities who occupy South Lebanon.

In a second detailed statement on the conditions in South Lebanon, one year after the Israeli invasion UNRWA revealed that 87 employees are still being held by the Israeli authorities, and 11 by the Lebanese authorities. Moreover, nearly 100 additional Palestinians were detained from various parts of Lebanon during the past week.

While admitting that the situation for the 239 000 refugees registered with UNRWA is still far from normal, the agency said that many necessary services were restored. The statement said that clinics were repaired and medical services underway, schools reopened and many refugee families were granted assistance to cope with the new situation arising from the war.

Muslim Fanatics Attack BZU and Gaza U

Anti-national Muslim fanatic students with outside supporters launched attacks, June 4, on students at Bir Zeit University, near Ramallah, and the Islamic University of Gaza, injuring more than 70 students and causing extensive property damage. The large scale violence in Gaza, after a three week on-going strike to demand recognition for a newly elected Employees Union, raised campus tension between nationalist students and Islamic bloc supporters. The clashes at BZU were apparently in reaction to the problems at the Gaza campus. The BZU board of trustees announced a decision, June 5 to suspend studies for one week.

The board of trustees at BZU issued a strongly-worded statement condemning the attacks, which it discribed as ' very far from the spirit of our people and the spirit of freedom at Bir Zeit University." It attributed

the violence to "outside hands (who) do not like the fact that Bir Zeit University has a platform of science, nationality and democracy."

Gaza Erupts

Fights began at the Islamic University at around 8:00 am when groups belonging to the Islamic bloc in Gaza infiltrated through the forest area and onto the campus. A car full of Muslim Brothers was driven tank-like into the cafeteria, destroying furniture and smashing windows. They then spread out and attacked other students with rods, clubs, shovels and knives. The campus and surrounding streets were transformed into a battle ground with hundreds of students participating. Shifa, Ahli, the Red Crescent and Friends of the Patient hospitals reported receiving wounded. Five cases were described as 'serious.' Four cars were destroyed in the melee. A mobile medical unit belonging to the Islamic Institute accompanied the attackers and treated 16 of them on the spot.

The Islamic University in Gaza has been in turmoil since the administration refused to recognise the new Employees Union, elected May 10. An open protest strike was begun by the union and its supporters and strikers were attacked, May 31, by supporters of the Islamic bloc. Fifteen students and teachers were wounded and the physics and chemistry laboratories extensively damaged. Two days before the latest clashes, unidentified attackers threw a bomb at the home of the dean of the college.

The Employees Union issued a statement, June 5, condemning the attempt to shorten the term and vowing to continue their action until their demands are met. The United Students National Committee issued a statement the same day, calling on students to "defend their university so that it will remain an independent Palestinian institution."

Bir Zeit University

At Bir Zeit, three hours after the fighting in Gaza had quietened, two busloads of Islamic bloc supporters arrived from Gaza and assembled at a mosque near the university. Eyewitnesses estimated 100 young men and women tried to enter the old campus from entrances near the cafeteria, claiming they wanted to march on campus on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the start of the occupation. The doorkeeper and students tried to stop them entering but were beaten and pushed aside. Fights started almost immediately after the outsiders got through the gate.

Students in the cafeteria defended themselves with bottles and stones and one of the visitors received serious stomach wounds. Abdullah al-Safin, the so-called Prince of the Faithful, reportedly swore blood revenge.

As clashes continued, a group of the youths forced their way into university offices and demanded to see acting-president Gabi Baramki. Meanwhile, scores of local students climbed onto roofs and sent down a shower of stones, forcing the group to disperse. Thirty of the intruders took refuge in the cafeteria. seven entered the sports department offices and the rest fled back to the mosque and started chanting slogans against "infidels", "communists" and students.

At this time the Muslim students in the mosque were receiving reinforcements from other areas in the West Bank - from as far away as Yatta in the south.

The intruders were released at evening after the mediation of national figure Samiha Khalil, the director of Inash al-Usra, (family rehabilitation society), based in nearby al-Bireh.

The students' statement says that when the beseiged attackers were allowed to leave the university restaurant they joined those in the mosque and threw empty bottles and stones at the remaining students on campus. They were eventually forced out of the university and left the area.

Two Israeli military patrols intervened in the clashes only to throw five tear gas grenades in the university yards. BZU public relations director, Albert Aghazarian, told the officer in charge that it is "an internal affair" and the soldiers left the campus. Aghazarian termed the events "a kind of brutality. The violence of the occupation has been transferred inside the West Bank universities."

The Bir Zeit student council and the employees union, in a statement issued, May 5, reported the events as follows: "At 11:00 am the students of the university and the administration were surprised to see unfamiliar people leaving the mosque carrying placards bearing slogans condemning the PLO and the steadfastness of our people in Lebanon." The Bir Zeit University regulations prevent non-university people from entering the campus without an official permit.

At BZU an accelerated study programme will be instituted to compensate for the loss of classes during the week closure. It is still hoped to end the semester on time, university sources say. Discussions are now underway to determine what punishment will be given to those students who took part in the clashes.

The organised Islamic students involved in the clashes at both universities are known in the occupied territories as Akhwan Muslimin or Muslim Brothers, although they do not have any party affiliation nor have any formal connection with the Muslim Brothers in Egypt. They call themselves by various names indicating different fundamentalist Muslim groupings and outside alliances: *hizb al-tahrir*, *jihad* and *kotleh Islamiyah*. The Akhwan have taken an increasingly active political role, frankly anti-nationalist, in recent years leading Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to consider them collaborators with the Israeli authorities.

Attack Dogs Used on Nablus

Israeli occupation authorities increased the number of street patrols in the central area of Nablus, June 6, to curtail demonstrations in the town. The Israeli soldiers were accompained by specially-trained German shepherd dogs while they toured the city and terrorised residents.

Rafael Genon, editor of *Al Hamishmar*, noted a week ago that the Israeli authorities were training dogs to disperse demonstrations. Bassam Shaka'a, the elected mayor of Nablus, told his lawyer, Felicia Langer, that this matter is a "dangerous precedent" and "an escalation of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinians in the occupied territories."

Langer contacted several Knesset members and demanded the abolition of the practice of using dogs. (Translation: Al Ittihad, June 7)

Assassins Unknown

The third year anniversary, June 2, of the attempt to assassinate three Palestinian mayors Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus, Karim Khalaf of Ramallah and al-Bireh's Ibrahim Tawil -- passed with the assassins still unidentified.

Six months ago, Israeli occupation authorities arrested four settlers living in Kiryat Arba, the Hebron district, after discovering they had similar explosive materials and weapons to those used against the mayors.

Haaretz newspaper reported June 1, this year, that the investigation into the assassinations has "become less important." Israeli authorities claimed that there is not enough evidence against the settlers in Kiryat Arba.

Since the events three years ago, the three mayors were removed from office for their refusal to cooperate with the 'civil administration.'

Flag over Jabaliya camp, last year.

Jabaliya Camp Terrorised

Over 100 masked thugs, known as the Muslim Brothers, entered Jabaliya refugee camp in Gaza and terrorised residents during the night, May 6. Local residents told *Al Fajr* that over 10 vehicles of masked men carrying clubs, chains and other makeshift weapons broke into several houses in Turk, Abu Khosouseh and Fakhoura quarters in the camp. No injuries were reported but camp residents fled from their homes when rumours spread that Muslim Brothers were attacking nationalists.

The thugs roamed through the camp for several hours after dark. Um Abdullah, 45, a resident of Jabaliya told *Al Fajr*, "People were afraid for their lives from the aggressive brutality of the Muslim Brothers. The name of Yasir Abu al-Mabhouh was on everyone's lips because the Muslim Brothers broke into his house."

In one case Um Mohammad Abu Zaideh, 50, told *Al Fajr* that over 100 hooded Muslim Brothers stopped their darkened cars by her house in block number 4 and attempted to break in. Um Mohammad said that the 11 women and children inside blocked the door with furniture. One of the women, who had given birth three days before, began screaming. Um Mohammad said her 11-year-old son Ali was threatened by the men as he stood outside the house. They asked him about his elder brothers and told him that if one of their leaders was harmed, they would "kill them all."

The Muslim Brothers group went next to a relative of Um Mohammad's, Abdel Hai Abu Zahdeh. They threatened Abdel Hai with a knife saying that they would slay him if any of the Kahlout family members was harmed. Um Mohammad was not able to report about other families experiences because she was so preoccupied with the harassment against her own family.

One eyewitness said the gang of terrorists belonged to the Islamic association which runs Muslim affairs in Gaza and the same group who went to the Islamic University last week and attacked nationalist teachers and students. At the university Muslim Brothers destroyed the restaurant of Mahmoud Riad Abu Ziadeh June 4 by driving a truck into it, smashing 300 chairs, 32 tables and six refrigerators. The Muslim Brothers claimed that nationalists use the restaurant.

The raid on Jabaliya is the latest in a continuing rampage by fanatic Muslims against national institutions and nationalist activists in the occupied territories. Residents are convinced the thugs are acting with the cooperation of Israeli authorities. No Israeli soldiers appeared in Jabaliya, usually a closely-watched camp, either while the attacks were going on or afterwards.

5 Sentenced For Free Expression

Five Palestinian residents from Arrabeh, the Galilee, were jailed this week and fined for hoisting Palestinian flags during Land Day, March 30. Others were acquitted, the magistrate saying their Land Day activities constituted self-expression.

Issam Hijazi, Maysara al-Sayed and Muntaser Zeibaq, all in their 20s, were acquitted May 20 of the charges of solidarity with the PLO. The three had distributed a leaflet on Land Day, 1981, in which they called "the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." They did not mention in the leaflet that they are an integral part of the Palestinian people. After five sessions, the magistrates court in Acre ruled that the accused expressed opinions and that they have the right to political views.

Judge Faris Falah accepted the view of the defence lawyer. Wakim Wakim, who based his argument on a High Court decision in 1977 regarding a slander case against *Haaretz* newspaper.

Other Palestinians were not so lucky. On May 30, three Palestinian residents Dahesh Akari, Taha Abu Saleh and Ziad Nassar, all from Arrabeh were charged with hoisting the Palestinian flag on November 26 1982. Dahesh Akari and Taha Abu Saleh were sentenced to three months imprisonment and Ziad Nassar to 9 months. He was also charged with placing explosives on the road to the village.

Khaled Hayadra and Munir Kananeh from Arrabeh were sentenced May 11 for imprisonment and fines on charges of hoisting the Palestinian flag during the Land Day, 1983. Haydra was sentenced to five months imprisonment while Munir Kananeh was fined IS120,000 with one year suspended imprisonment for hoisting the Palestinian flag and attacking a policeman.

Wakim Wakim told *Al Fajr* that the Palestinian residents in the Galilee usually receive severe punishment, especially after implementation of the Tamir law in 1981, which outlaws expressions of sympathy or identification with the PLO.

'SECURITY' OBJECTIONS IMPEDE BURIAL

After a macabre story of bureaucratic and 'security' bungling the body of Wajihah Mousa al-Husseini, wife of the famous Palestinian leader and martyr Abd al-Qader al-Husseini, was finally laid to rest at the Yusufiyeh cemetery, Jerusalem, June 3. Her family were allowed to bury her only after pressure from a number of Israeli figures and their lawyer, however, compelled the authorities to rescind a decision forbidding the deceased entry to the country for "security reasons."

After hearing of his mother's death, May 30, Faisal Husseini, director of the Arab Studies Centre, obtained a license from the Israeli health ministry, allowing the entry of the body. The Israeli interior ministry in West Jerusalem, authorised entry of close relatives. The next day, however, interior ministry personnel summoned Faisal, and informed him that "security factors" objected to the burial of his mother here. An official at the interior ministry told Husseini that the decision is linked to his mother being the wife of Abd al-Qader al-Husseini, a leader of the 1936 Palestinian revolution. He also learned that military authorities in the West Bank, controlling the bridges, also objected. He appointed a lawyer to pursue the case.

Some Israeli friends with lawyer Lea Tsemel pressured the authorities and two days later the change of mind was changed again.

Tsemel told *Al Fajr* she contacted the Israeli legal advisor, and told her that unless the case is settled, she would take the case to the High Court. Earlier, Mati Peled, member of the Israel-Palestine Peace Council, Uri Avneri, editor of *HaOlam Hazeh* and other Israelis, contacted the interior ministry demanding reasons for their decision.

Peled told *Al Fajr* that the decision was rescinded after the Israeli officials realised the issue would be brought out in public. Peled said the attempts to prohibit the entry of the body arose from the fact that some officials are "still captured by the idea that Palestinians are less entitled to rights than Jews."

Wajihah al-Husseini, a highly respected woman stood beside Abd al-Qader since their marriage in 1935 until his death in the battle of Castel in 1948. Many people, who knew the family say she assisted her husband in preparations for the 1936 revolution. After the death of Abd al-Qader, Wajihah took refuge in Egypt, and in Tunis. She died in hospital in London She last visited her family in Jerusalem in 1971. She leaves two sons and two daughters.

BEDUIN EVICTED

The Ministry of Defence ordered, June 6, 300 Dholam Beduin families, comprising nearly 3000 members, in Tal al-Malh, 20 kilometres west of Beer Sheba, to leave their land and homes within five days and to move to the concentrated settlements of Xseifeh, Aroura and Tal al-Saba three kilometres away.

The heads and members of Dholam tribe met, June 7, and appealed to the world public and the Israeli public to intervene and prevent the uprooting of their tribes. They stated that Xseifeh, Aroura and Tel al-Saba are not ready to house them.

Meir Ben Meir, the director general of the Israeli agriculture ministry, warned the tribal leaders that if they do not comply with the order the authorities would evict them by force. The leaders have not stated intention to oppose the order. However, they described the decision of Israeli authorities as "arbitrary and inhuman." (Translation: Al Ittihad, June 8)

HIRSCHS' SON RELEASED

Yisrael Hirsch, son of Neturei Karta spokesman Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, was released June 8 after being detained 11 days in an army cell. Israeli army officials who had arrested the young Hirsch at his home after midnight for refusing to serve in the Israeli army, suddenly changed their minds and freed him after several thousand Hassidic Jews threatened a march on the barracks.

Rabbi Hirsch, a prominent leader of the anti-Zionist Orthodox movement, told *Al Fajr* that he attributes his son's release to US intervention. He said that after he met US consulate officials in West Jerusalem June 6, they sent a two-page cable to the State Department on his behalf. Rabbi Hirsch told the American officials in Jerusalem that his detained son was being deprived of his rights by the 'Zionist authorities.' Hirsch, a US citizen and a Jerusalem resident, also argued that since Jerusalem is a US-recognised international city, "the present *de facto* occupiers have no legal right to force a Jerusalemite to serve in a non international army."

Yisrael Hirsch, who along with his father has not accepted Israeli citizenship, regards the US government as his sole legal protector a point US officials in Jerusalem did not argue.

Young Hirsch's release comes one day after an impressive welcome of over 100 000 anti-Zionist Orthodox Jews to the Neturei Karta Grand Rabbi Moshe Teitelbaum the Satmar Rabbi – who arrived here from New York, June 7, for a brief visit.

Al Fajr has learned that the Orthodox Jewish community, led by the visiting Grand Rabbi, had planned on a massive march to the Tel Hashomer induction centre in order to "redeem the captive", but the plans were cancelled after young Hirsch's release.

The Neturei Karta movement, which staunchly opposes Zionism, refuses to apply for a military deferment for its religious students, permitted under Israeli law, because it refuses to recognise the state of Israel.

Hebrew U. Students Protest 'Cockroach' Eitan

Israeli police detained two students from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, June 2, after a protest by more than 200 Arab and Jewish students against former Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan, who was invited to lecture at the university. Dany Flexer and Ahmad Nazzal were questioned on charges of "attacking the police," *Al Fajr* learned.

Israeli police and border guards stormed the university after students from the progressive CAMPUS student bloc and from the Arab students committee clashed with the university guards and right-wing students (supporters of the Likud coalition). Samer Zureik, secretary of the Hebrew University branch of the Arab Students Committee, said that their intention was to show their objection to the university's invitation to the Israeli chief of staff. "This man was the cause for the death of hundreds," he went on.

The progressive students, who were more than two-thirds of the audience, kept calm until Eitan stepped to the podium. A quick shout of 'Signs!" was followed by the raising of several dozen cloth placards. The placards, which were wrapped around waists, apparently in order to guarantee their entry to the hall, denounced Eitan as a killer.

One sign read "You killed 500, and many more to come." Another sign, which referred to Eitan's previous statement describing the Arabs as cockroaches, read: 'Raful, here are roaches." The students also chanted similar slogans.

Almost immediately, right-wing students and university guards tried to sieze the placards, and fights developed. The university administration summoned the police and border guards, who used their clubs against the Arab and progressive Jewish students. As a result, four students Tami Greensberg, Ya'il Kats, Bassam Hakroush and Dany Flexer suffered multiple contusions. Hakroush told *Al Fajr* that he had bruises on his side, back, head, and arms.

Flexer was ejected from the hall when he joined a line shaking hands with Eitan. As he reached the ex-chief of staff, he called him a cockroach' and said he wouldn't shake his hand. Later he was reported to have demanded names and numbers of border patrollers who allegedly dragged a woman student from the hall by the hair. It was then that Flexer was arrested.

Flexer, a young student from the Naqab, was transferred to hospital from the Moscobiyya Detention Centre where he was taken after arrest. He was held there overnight for observation after suffering head injuries.

Sources close to the student body say Flexer is filing assault charges against the commander of the border patrollers and several soldiers in the unit.

The Arab Students Committee, and the CAMPUS movement, condemned the university administration's decision to summon the police, and are preparing to send an official protest to the university. The secretary of the Arab Students Committee said that it is uncommon for universities to allow the police to enter the campus. Zureik also condemned Israeli radio reports, which tried to present the clashes as between Arabs and Jews.

THIS WEEK'S CENSORSHIP

Following is a breakdown of censorship cuts for issue 162, June 10, 1983:

Number of original articles submitted to censor	21
Number of articles totally censored out	3
Number of articles mutilated beyond use	3
Number of articles returned	1
Number of articles partially censored but used	1
Number of articles passed	13

The Dawn

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Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly

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A YEAR-LONG INVASION

Menachem Begin, Israel's premier, Ariel Sharon, minister without portfolio and Raphael Eitan former chief of staff one year ago, were counting in hours and days how long it would be before the aims of the war would be achieved. Peace for Galilee meant the destruction of the 'infrastructure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation the main obstacle impeding he annexation of the occupied territories.

The war was launched four years after the signing of the plot to liquidate the Palestinian question and people at the US Presidential retreat of Camp David. After the carrot seduction failed and the notorious accords gasped a last breath, Israel played its final card presumptuously thinking that it would pull off on the ground what its masters could not on paper

We know that the US administration, under the famous White House cowboy, fully backed the war and even coordinated with Israel to make it succeed.

And the puppet regimes of the Middle East accurately performed their roles as "the three wise monkeys." But Israel misunderstood the basics, for the infrastructure of the PLO is the Palestinian people armed with the strongest will to live and progress.

After one year of continued invasion, Israeli public and officials are revealing greater hindsight. Labour s Yitzhak Rabin said that the invasion did not achieve any political gains, neither did it achieve peace. His rival Shimon Peres announced that the war should have stopped in the first days because it has become very expensive for Israel especially in human lives Amnon Rubinstein from the Shinui party requested the Knesset establish a commission to investigate the war and the government's responsibility. Last, but not least Israeli Major General Avigdor Ben Gal discovered that Israel cannot defeat the PLO militarily.

And we add, Israel, the USA and all their allies will never be able to defeat the PLO and the Palestinian neither militarily nor politically. When will they understand?

Last year, at the start of the war, we wrote:

"When the fighting dies... there will be no defeat for the Palestinian people. The world and the Israelis should realise that the only solution of the Palestinain conflict is recognition of Palestinian right to self-determination. The Israeli war machine can overrun territories, but cannot extinguish Palestinian nationhood."

This still holds today.

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'LIBERATED' LEBANON RESISTS

by Livia Rokach Our Rome Correspondent

Hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian men and women were arrested in the past week throughout occupied Lebanon in a massive but vain effort by the occupation forces to prevent and repress resistance by the people against them in a country which one year ago they pretended to "liberate."

By the lowest estimates, those furnished by official Lebanese sources, at least 250 persons were arrested between June 1 and 5. Among them were more than 50 women, mostly Palestinian, who were taken to the notoriously inhuman special prison for women set up three months ago near Nabatiya. At least 50 more women have been arrested since June 5. Some foreign observers and Lebanese press sources estimate, however, that the number of persons arrested during the week may be over 700. About two-thirds of the men are reported to be in Ansar detention camp and the rest dispersed among various interrogation centers in and outside Lebanon.

The mass arrests, searches, nightly sieges and round-ups in towns and villages throughout the south, the Shouf, the Eklim al-Harub and the western Beqa'a areas, the total curfew slapped on all Palestinian camps in the Sidon and Tyre areas, the multiplicity of roadblocks and reinforced patrols accompanied by low-flying planes and helicopters—all these measures have had little if any effect on the manifest will of the population to prove their hostility to the occupation. In some villages, barricades were erected to prevent Israeli troops from entering. In other villages the entire population rejected demands to hand over persons accused of resistance acts and prevented their arrest.

Near Safa Citrus Products factory outside Sidon a fruit cart loaded with explosives caused a military truck to blow up and an ambulance was seen evacuating the bodies of its passengers. The explosion also damaged the Safa and a nearby cement factory. Highly fortified military occupation positions near Beirut were also attacked with RPG's on Sunday, June 5.

With the expected exception of the Phalangist mini-state between Junieh and East Beirut and the high quarters of the Moslem Sunni bourgeoisie of West Beirut, the three-day general strike called by the patriotic and progressive political parties, trade unions, social and cultural associations, to mark the "national mourning" of one year after the invasion, was total throughout Lebanon. In the southern, Shi'ite and Palestinian neighbourhoods of West Beirut, all shops, offices and schools were closed and deserted and black flags were raised on all mosques. On June 6 the Lebanese army occupied the campus of Beirut's American University (where Foreign Minister Elie Salem is dean) with armed vehicles after three days of clashes between patriotic students preparing demonstrations and the police-supported Phalangists.Reporters were barred from the campus, located in the middle of West Beirut's busy Hamra district.

The largest and most vigorous demonstrations took place in the occupied areas. Despite the curfew, relatives of war victims, by the hundreds, formed processions in Sidon and marched with flower garlands which they placed on Martyrs' Square in the center of the city. The processions wound to the mass grave at the entrance of Ain al-Hilweh camp where countless civilians massacred in last June's bombings and shellings are buried.

In Tyre, more than 100 women with their children marched from the camps beseiged by the occupation forces towards the so-called Unified Council of the South a body composed of various mercenary militias set up by the military government — shouting political slogans and demanding the release of all prisoners. Once in front of the building, one of the women harangued the assembled crowd on the situation of the Palestinian women in view of the arrests and prolonged detention of the heads of the families and all the men. The occupation troops attacked the demonstration with tear gas grenades and dispersed the women.

In Sidon, entire neighbourhoods were surrounded, searched house-to-house, and population round-ups and arrests performed almost incessantly through the week. In particular, searches were conducted in the homes of well-known leaders of the leftist parties and the workers union, among them that of Mustafa Saad, son of the assassinated unionist Maaruf Saad, and secretary general of the Nasserite organisation. Despite the general terror imposed, Sidon's major political and economic personalities, including the town's mayor, the deputy mayor the presidents of the chamber of commerce and industry, of the workers unions and of educational institutions, convened for a three-hour meeting at the home of Sunnite Member of Parliament Nazih Bizri.

The meeting unanimously condemned the occupation, established a committee to deal with the problems of citizens due to the occupation and demanded firm intervention by the Lebanese government "against the illegal practices carried out daily by the occupation forces." It protested the inactivity of the Beirut regime in regard to arrests: "Is this the manner in which the regime already collaborates with the Israeli government under the terms of the accord?" their document asks ironically. Among those arrested in Sidon, it has been possible to ascertain the names of Palestinian citizens Nazih al-Khatib and Abu Mohammed Qalthawi.

In other areas, towns and villages particularly subjected to brutal attacks were Rhazieh, where six Palestinians were arrested and the stone walls protecting groves and plantations demolished. Also hard hit have been the villages of Bissariya, Marouaniya, Sarafand and Aqbyah all in the Zahrani area, where 15 Lebanese and 10 Palestinians were arrested. In Doueir and other villages in the Nabatiya area 30 people were arrested. In A'nuq and Shahin in Eklim al-Klarub dignitaries and members of leading Lebanese families were arrested.

It must be noted that in almost all the attacked towns and villages the occupation troops arrived with ready lists of "wanted persons" evidently prepared by local agents and mercenaries. Thus, in the Shouf area, the Israeli troops surrounded the village of Nath Fariti and called on the inhabitants, using loudspeakers, to hand over two residents accused of participating in last weeks's operation south of Bhamdoun in which two Israeli soldiers were killed and three wounded. The demand was met by furious rejection.

In the western Beqa'a the village of Qara'oun was attacked for the third time in two weeks. This time, however, on June 2, a 50-man commando unit of the occupation forces penetrated into the township on foot at dawn entered eight homes evidently marked in advance, and literally kidnapped peacefully sleeping citizens from their beds. The eight prisoners, among whom are two teachers in local schools, were taken to an unknown destination. Also in the Beqa'a, 15 inhabitants of the villages of Khirbet Rouha and Ain Arab were arrested, while in Kamed al-Loz the population erected barricades and engaged in violent clashes with troops attempting to enter the village. Finally, throughout the areas where the general strike paralyzed all activity, the closed shop shutters were marked with signs in red paint. Some of the shop owners already received injunctions from the military governor ordering their shops to remain closed for another 15 days, as "punishment."

The arrests on the basis of lists prepared in advance and episodes such as the kidnappings in Quara'oun undoubtedly demonstrate that

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OPINION

Al Fajr invites our readers to submit letters, opinions and articles. Contributions must be signed, but names can be withheld upon request.

Confusion in The Peace Camp

by Dr Haim Gordon
Haaretz 13.4.83

One refreshing phenomenon in Israel s democracy is no doubt the Peace Now movement and its activities during the last five years. This movement has proved that peace is very important for the Israeli people, that it should not be left to the politicians. The ordinary person has to express his opinion in public. But the activities of the Peace Now movement actually started when all peace movements showed impotence. I include in these peace movements all the attempts made by organised groups and individuals who are active in all the activities of Arab-Jewish dialogue, and who are ready for territorial and political compromises.

This camp of peace groups is not united and has no clear direction; it is in confusion. We should not deny what these groups and individuals contribute within their frame of activity, but this contribution is minimal. As a person who was involved in one of these groups for a few years, I sometimes felt that I was sowing a field of thorns.

The impotence of the peace camp is a result of the ambivalent and cynical attitude of the government's representatives who support every dialogue activity between Arabs and Jews: usually they intend that the Arabs should accept the Jewish views on political and social issues. They understand dialogue as each people learning about the other's culture. With such an attitude, the real fears which exist between Arabs and Jews are not dealt with.

An example is the Institute for Jewish-Arab Coexistence in Jerusalem supported by huge funding from the Hans Seidel Foundation in Germany with cooperation from the Ministry of Education and the prime minister's office. The head person of the institute is Mr Gabriel Zeimer, the representative of the foundation in Israel. Mr Zeimer is known through the Israeli press as a supporter of Mr Ariel Sharon, and he financed the trips of 300,000 Jews to the West Bank within a programme called "We Are on the Map." As a person who knew Mr Zeimer for two years, it is clear to me that peace and coexistence between Arabs and Jews is not Mr Zeimer's concern.

He started the institute as govern mental propaganda to demonstrate that Jewish-Arab talking is okay. In order to be accepted to work in the institute or to be invited to take part in one of their activities, Arabs and sometimes Jews have to be approved by the Shin Bet (Internal Security Office) or by the office of the prime minister. That means that the Shin Bet and the Likud set the criteria for Arab-Jewish meetings at the institute.

One more example of this ambivalent attitude is Mr Shmueli's declaration that the Ministry of Education encourages and initiates many opportunities for Arab-Jewish talks. After careful checking, it is clear to me that these activities are trivial meetings such as those between teachers' colleges (eg, seminar Ha Kibbutzim and the Arab seminar in Hadra-Am), or meetings between scouts, or others. The Arabs who take part in these meetings know that the Jews use them to silence their conscience, and the Arabs play the game with the Jews.

There are also objective reasons for the impotence of the peace camp in Israel. The relationship between Arabs and Jews in Israel is based on basic mutual mistrust. Each side feels threatened by the other who wants to destroy him physically or expell him from the area. The peace camp needs to relate to this existential problem in its struggle for talk and dialogue. In other words, there is a clear field for activities of the peace camp in Israel outside the political structure.

Peace Now is by definition a reactive group and does not initiate changes. It is this non-readiness to initiate changes which legitimises the increasing lack of mutual trust between Arabs and Jews.

I remember a conversation I had with an Arab friend who is active in the educational field in Gaza:

Myself (HG): Don't you want Gaza to be annexed to Egypt?

Friend: No, no.

HG: Why?

Friend: The Egyptians didn't treat us in a nice way.

HG: Did we?

Friend: You didn't either. But we can find people among you who advocate equal rights for Arabs and are ready to do something in this regard.

HG: But don't tell me that the activity of the Shin Bet and other stinkers doesn't irritate you.

Friend: Sure it irritates me, but you should know that there is only one way to get rid of this complex. We and you have to start real neighbourly relations. You know, 700 years ago, when Rambam was the personal physician of the Egyptian king, our relations were all right, and I believe that we can have such relations again. But you, the strong one, should walk 70 percent down the road toward us, and we the other 30 percent.

One of the problems facing the Jewish peace camp is that there is no Arab peace camp. The Israeli Arabs haven't initiated any deep activity which can contribute to good neighbourly relations. The Arabs only react to Israeli actions (whether supportive or threatening).

Once I asked the Egyptian writer Naquib Mahfouz why the Egyptians hadn't started any real peace movement. Sadat's initiative to come to Israel actually took place in a vacuum. His answer was that Sadat felt the will of the Egyptian people even before he came to Israel. And Mahfouz himself wrote a few articles in *Al Ahram* to encourage peace.

All this is true, but I still think that the problem is deeper than that. Arab society, with its leaders, its religion and its social structure, doesn't tolerate individual independence. When the Arabs are united, it is, as Sartre put it, a "unity of escape." In a unity of escape, no one is ready to take personal responsibility for his actions, or to try to

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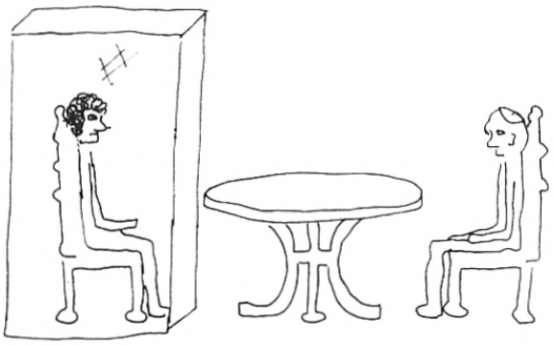
RACISM AND THE ISRAELI PEACE MOVEMENT

These two articles from the Israeli peace camp, cast a light on another aspect of the thinking of Israeli peace activists towards Arabs and Palestinians in particular. The first article by Haim Gordon a Beer Sheba University lecturer, presents interesting critical points of the deficiencies of the peace camp in Israel and points to the control of the Israeli security services over the institutions for Arab-Jewish understanding. It, as well as the other excerpt which is taken from an article by writer A.B. Yehoshua, clearly uncovers on what basis their involvement in peace activities rests. Racist superiority characterises their attitude towards Arabs, and not respect and understanding of the legal rights of the Palestinian people. One apparent explanation for this could be the overriding fear over the future of Israel.



The Ugly Reality of Palestinians

by A.B. Yehoshua
Haaretz 15.4.83

The Palestinians in South Lebanon were left in a terrible situation. A black future awaits them. In the West Bank, many settlements are being built, while the PLO people run from one Hilton to the other still unable to pronounce the phrase which will bring a real breakthrough. I understand the frustrations the Palestinians experienced 100 years ago. They were sitting in their tents, and all of a sudden strange creatures landed here. They had a difficult experience, they are overwhelmed by their history. But they are responsible for themselves and for their people.

Question:

Do you consider the PLO the sole representative of the Palestinians?

Answer:

There is no other choice. Just as nobody can choose the representative of the Israeli state except the citizens of the state. Also there is no doubt that if free and secret elections were held among the Palestinians, the PLO would be elected as their sole representative. We in Israel have to wait for internal change inside this leadership of the Palestinians toward a realistic attitude.

The PLO is for them the symbol of their unity. They had traumatic experiences in the '30s and '40s, internal disputes and horrible murders. That is why the PLO is a chance to build the unity of their people and they will do it. The PLO is the little symbol of their independence. Throughout their history they ran to the Arab states to solve their problems for them and the only results they got were increased frustration.

Once I asked myself how (PLO Chairman Yasir) Arafat could survive all this long time. What is his character as a leader? On second thought, I think that Arafat is a physical symbol for them more than anybody else. *He is the symbol of the deep internal image of the Palestinians small ugly, dirty, a bachelor, sort of a refugee, a little pitiful, a little criminal. And the Palestinians are also such. That is why they stick to him.* They have more impressive figures, handsome men dressed in European suits, but they will not trust them. As we had (first Israeli Prime Minister David) Ben Gurion the young-old, the energetic, who represented ourselves at the stage of our independence.

DEIR AL-ASSAD COMMUNITY CENTRE: An Independent Project

by Hanna Assadi

In mid-May an unusual ceremony took place in the Galilee village of Deir al-Assad: a memorial scroll was placed in the foundation of a community centre for the village. Unusual, not for the occasion itself although the guest of honour and the press helped mix the concrete to cover the scroll nor for the fact that it was the dedication of a community centre – the Galilee is dotted with settlements and towns whose institutions are blessed several times over to mark the contribution of this or that donor from overseas. This was unusual in it was happening in a Palestinian village, and marks the first such independent institution in an Arab village.

It has taken five years for the dream of the Deir al-Assad Progressive Front to start becoming reality a delay which is tribute to the stamina of those behind the scheme in the face of official obstructionism. In 1977 the Front, which had then been running the local council for a year, met to plan future activities. Primary among their concerns was the impact that stresses brought about in a community by the destruction of its predominantly agricultural economy after the confiscation of most of the land a decade before for the 'development town' of Carmiel and a series of *mitzpes* the miniature settlements which are the present Israeli government's answer to the problems of increasing the Jewish population of the Galilee. " We didn't just want to talk about the economy or services," remembers Hassan Amun, a local doctor and prominent member of the Front and the community centre committee, "but to have an obstacle to put a stop to the spread of deliquency and another activity to prevent present youth and future generations from dropping into drugs and deliquency."

Although Deir al-Assad is not particularly victim to Western urban problems which have begun to appear in Arab villages in the Galilee and the Triangle, the Front which includes most of the professional people in the village, felt that community problems were going from bad to worse under social and economic pressures.

As a first step, the Front, in cooperation with anthropologist and prominent Israeli anti-Zionist Uri Davis, conducted a study of the contemporary situation in the village which was later published in London (it is now on the list of banned publications in the occupied territories). The study, like earlier discussions, concluded that there was a need for a community centre to provide joint activities for all ages "with special emphasis on developing our traditions, customs and culture, stressing the link between social, economic and political factors," says Hassan Amun. A committee drawn from Front members was established to oversee the building of the centre and to start its running, while contacts with European charities started to raise money. In fact, raising money was less difficult than the execution of the project.

Villagers from the Galilee: *"Deir al-Assad is taking a step into a new future."*

The Front had already written off the authorities as a source of support for the centre. They note that the only official community centre in the Galilee, in Tamra, is tightly controlled by the ministry of education – politics and social discussions have no place there. Getting a license was the next obstacle. Although land is avaliable to local councils for public works, this was ruled out by the circumstances of an almost Catch-22 situation: such land is not allotted to any group outside the council; but the council is not permitted to raise funds from outside the country to finance projects. A small plot was finally donated by a Front member lying between the village and Bi'na, their neighbours.

The first indication of an uphill struggle for permission to build came shortly afterwards. Israel Koenig, district commissioner for the northern district, a post which gives him virtual control over all planning in Arab villages, made an inciting speech in nearby Acre in the spring of 1978. He told a meeting of the heads of Jewish local councils that the PLO or "PLO-affiliated organisations" were sending money to four villages. He said the PLO was financing the building of a community centre in Deir al-Assad. At this time, plans for the centre were not public, and taking Koenig's allegation as a clear indication of what they were up against, the community centre committee adapted an indirect approach.

The owner submitted plans in his own name to change the status of the land from part of a 'green area' to one which could be used for "a sports field and/or a community centre." A frustrating 30-month struggle followed as the application was discussed by the regional committee for building in Acre who then sent it on to the district commitee, headed by Koening, in Nazareth. With this approval in hand, plans for a centre were submitted. Again it took nearly three years, but with the prior planning change on record. "Koenig had to agree," says a Front member.

Front members attribute the extreme length of the process to an attempt by the authorities to wear them down. "We had to go almost weekly to meetings of the regional committee at one point. "You have to have long breath and great patience to succeed," says Hassan Amun, "I guess we have it."

With the paper work finished, the hard physical work begins. All the building will be done by volunteers from the village and abroad. This is a vital part of the project – foreign agencies demand local contributions to their development financing. The labour input by the village will equal about 60 percent of the cost of the project. The Front could confidently predict voluntary aid from the village because most development work in the community has been dependent on volunteers partly out of design, partly because nothing would get done if official grants from the central authorities had to be relied upon to underwrite development.

In the past six years several thousand metres of retaining walls have been built around the village to support the more than six kilometres of internal roads. All the roads have been widened to around eight metres, "without the council having to buy the land or resort to the courts," notes Hassan Amun proudly.

This year the Front's third international work camp will be held for two weeks beginning July 22. Volunteers will come from Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Britain. Building the centre will be the main task. With construction underway, initial planning for centre activity can start. The Front already has some experience. Forseeing the inordinate waiting time for the permit, a temporary centre was opened three years ago. Extra-curricular classes in English and mathematics, as well as music, dancing and art have taken place there along with more general cultural activities and meetings and discussions on contemporary issues. The football team affiliated to the centre won promotion last year.

The new centre will open in the first stage with facilities for a kindergarten – with increasing numbers of women working salaried jobs, the need for adequate child-care facilities is pressing as is a place for elderly residents to meet. Organisers hope that as well as providing a social centre for old people, they will be able to open a workshop for them. A library and study hall will complete the first stage. Later facilities will be added for staff and extra rooms for general activities as well as a 200 square-metre meeting hall. In the near future, a football pitch and basketball and volley ball courts will be laid out next to the centre. The centre will be open equally to people from Deir al-Assad and Bi'na. Six months after formal opening, the present committee will dissolve itself and elections with all members eligible for voting will be held for a new committee.

One body which will not be represented in the centre is the Israeli Ministry of Education. "We approached them with an offer that if they financed the running of the centre we would give them free access to the facilities for sports, school and cultural activities. They answered that they would not cooperate with anyone other than the local elementary school headmasters and wanted full control over all programmes in the centre," says Hassan Amun. "We got a divorce."

With the foundations of the centre now laid and the walls going up, Deir al-Assad is taking a step into a new future. Where the path leads could point the way for many other villages and towns inside the 'green line'.

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Peace Confusion

persuade the others to be responsible. Everyone lives for himself. Instead, everyone is united with the others by letting the third party decide for them. This is the Arab reality.

For example, in the PLO decisions are taken only when there is a general consensus. In Iran, the third party who decides for all of them is Khoumeini. In Israel, most of the Arabs with whom I had contact wait to hear what their friend thinks. They are united, but without personal freedom. As long as such unity exists among Arabs they will never initiate a peace group like Peace Now, which demands personal responsibility.

*****

Because we have no one to talk with from the Arab side about peace. Jews who fight for dialogue and neighbourly relations should educate the Arabs to another way of life, which means they have to educate them for personal responsibility in the political and social areas. I don't write this with a paternalistic attitude. We will not bring them culture, but we will have to show them what they should do in order to live with us in a neighbourly relation and to live a democratic life with personal freedom.

Such things will not be accomplished in a day. They demand years of hard work. Here and there I see good beginnings, such as Interns for Peace, which brings Jewish youth from America for social work in Arab villages, who help to teach democracy and good neighbourly relations. The Neve Shalom settlement, which was built by Arabs and Jews, educates for better relations between Arabs and Jews. I myself worked for a few years in a dialogue project with Arabs and Jews according to Buber's philosophy. These attempts are good starts, but still limited and not major.

The encouraging thing about these activities is their concentration on hard work in the field, and enabling the pain and anger which has accumulated during the years to be expressed and freed, and then to cope with them. These efforts are better than the Inter-faith Committee, which works only on cosmetic activities which cover the real hatred and mistrust, and *New Outlook*, which repeats itself for tens of years, without coping with real issues.

To summarise what I have said, good neighbourly relationscan be achieved only through a real coping with the problems concerning the two sides. The exit from this confusion can be achieved with the help of a mass movement like Peace Now. (I discount the possibility that the establishment will decide to support good neighbourly relations).

I learned from reading the papers, that there were debates in the movement over whether to enter parliamentary politics. The movement decided not to go in this direction. I think that Peace Now should direct its supporters to be active in all aspects of life concerning Jews and Arabs. And if they will decide to do so, this may well be a step backward, but for real peace in the future.

TRADITION AND CHANGE IN PALESTINIAN ART

EMBROIDERY: STITCHING A NATIONAL HERITAGE

by Awad Abdel Fattah

In a large room, Hind Husseini, an elderly woman with a short-sleeved dress and short white hair, was sitting on a chair and weaving a needle in and out on a piece of cloth when we visited her at Dar al-Tifl institution where she is the director, in Jerusalem. Around her, Palestinian embroidery can be seen decorating almost every object in the room. On a table you might see an embroidered cloth, the covers of the chairs, the sofas, everything becomes a display for different designs of Palestinian embroidery.

Apparently after 60 years of embroidering - starting at the age of seven, when she still lived in the now destroyed village of Thniba in the Ramle district this work has become an integral part of her life.

Hind is one of few Palestinian women who have taken upon themselves the difficult task of preserving this important side of the Palestinian heritage and culture through organised means.

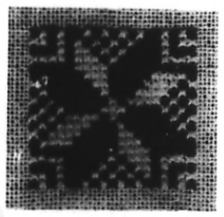
Cross-stitch embroidery has been used traditionally by Palestinians (and other peoples) to decorate clothing and furniture. With time, it developed into a major local art form as new designs and patterns were created. Palestinian embroidery has always been done by girls on their wedding dresses, a project begun at age 13 or 14. Hind Husseini said that girls were taught to sew at an early age. Over time she came to develop her own distinctive arrangement of various patterns of the "peasant stitch" which is the predominant Palestinian stitch. She explains how the tradition has been passed down:

"While a girl is still a child and maybe before she is 10 her mother shows her the charming silk threads and materials, encouraging her to learn embroidery and prepare her trousseau. The little girl is thrilled at the sight of her first multicoloured silk threads, and being influenced by her mother and friends she learns the art quickly by copying fine designs. One day she may invent a motif of her own dream from nature and she will be very proud of it.

"The stitches in striking colours of red and orange were sewn in patterns onto black, white or blue linen material. The patterns were then arranged into various designs on the traditional village dress.

"Each region of Palestine had its own special style of dress-making and embroidery motifs. The patterns the women used often reflected their surroundings. For example the wave pattern (in the shape of sea waves) is predominant in dresses from the coastal plain. Within each region, each village developed its own unique combination of patterns that differed from other villages in arrangement, colour and style." "In this way," said Sahir Dajjani, a director of the needlework project at the Mennonite society in Jerusalem 'a woman's dress reveals her origin the area from which she comes."

This dress is called *thob malaki abu warda* (dress of flowered royal fabric). It first appeared in the Bethlehem area in the second half of the nineteenth century. The fabric is made of a combination of of handwoven indigo cotton and stripes of red, orange and green silk. A design of small red flowers is woven into the stripe, distinguishing it from the standard *thob malaki*. The center front and back are solid cotton in black or indigo. (Credit: *Palestinian Costume and Jewelry* by Yedida Kalfon Stillman, University of New Mexico Press).



Qamr ram allah - Moon of Ramallah pattern.

In the Ramallah district, the ceremonial costume is characterised by wide pointed sleeves and very fine embroidery on the dress and head shawl. The bodice is 'V'-shaped with two lines of flowers inside the 'V'.

In Jericho and the Dead Sea area women wear a traditional double dress, over three metres of material, with enormous pointed sleeves a Beduin characteristic. The front and sleeves are decorated by solid lines of embroidery quite different from the cross-stitching which is worn nowadays by older women. There is another similar dress used in the same area, but with much smaller winged sleeves and long vertical bands of red floral designs in cross-stitch.

In the Jerusalem area a black velvet dress is still in use with coloured floral designs. While the bridal costume which is known as *thob janneh wa nar* (Heaven and Hell Dress) made of red and green silk strips with applique trimming on the chest and some embroidery. Also there is an old costume from the Silwan-Jerusalem district of black and yellow stripes with Bethlehem's famous chest panel and dark red cotton insets on the sides and sleeves rarely seen nowadays.

Bethlehem's ceremonial costume which seldom makes a street appearance now, is a dress of striped velvet known as the *thob malaki* (queenly dress) adorned with Bethlehem's famous couched embroidery on the chest panel and on silk insets of the sleeves and sides.

A *jillayeh* from the Beit Dajan area. A typical motif of this area is two triangles with anembroidered stripe between them and inverted cypresses at the edges.

Farther south in the Hebron area the festive costume is a black, heavily embroidered dress with taffeta applique and a blue cotton jacket *taqsireh*, densely embroidered with some applique and a coloured artificial silk head scarf. The women's costume in the southern villages of Samou or Yatta, no longer seen on the streets is heavily appliqued with an embroidered chest panel.

Beit Dajan (near Jaffa) boasts a beautifully embroidered dress of undyed and-woven linen with exquisite and dense embroidery using typical motifs like the amulet (*hejab*); it is formed by two triangles plus a bar in between and inverted cypress tree motifs alongside.

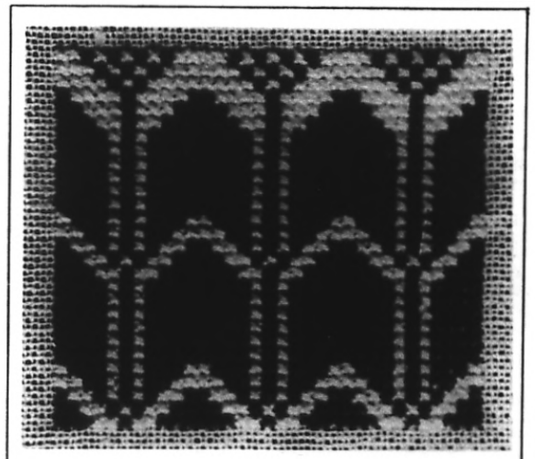
What distinguishes the Palestinian embroidery from others, according to Hind Husseini, is that it is based on natural images. She explains that the Ramallah design is famous for th -haped flowers while Jaffa and the coasta .rea is are famous for waves and cypresses.

Preservation of Culture

After the 1948 war, few Palestinian women had moneyfor embroidery materials and many were forced to sell their beautiful dresses and accessories to feed their families. In the 1950's there was a revival of embroidery and other Palestinian handicraft through the work of various organisations. Craft workshops were sponsored by cooperatives and women's societies to preserve the Palestinian tradition and maintain the identity of the people and generate income.

Today there are several centres in the occupied territories preserving and teaching the embroidery craft. "Through these centres," said Sahir Dajjani, "we have succeeded in reviving and emphasising an important side of our national heritage which is part of our identity."

These centres such as the Arab women's unions, charitable societies and handicraft cooperatives, are among the oldest Palestinian institutions, dating back to the creation of the first Palestinian Arab women's union at the women's conference held in Jerusalem in 1928. Their overall goals are to improve the educational, cultural, health and social levels of Palestinian women. Some, such as the Arab Women's Union in Jerusalem (1929), the Arab Women s Union in Ramallah (1939) and the Women's Charitable Society of Hebron (1948), have become well established and independent institutions. Their wide-ranging programmes include pre- and post-natal care, elementary and preparatory education, daycare centres, vocational training as well as embroidery classes and workshops. Others, such as the Kalandia camp handicraft and sewing cooperatives, founded in 1958 in Kalandia refugee camp, work closely with women in the refugee camps, teaching them embroidery and sewing by hand and by machine. The Palestine Women's Union in Gaza operates an embroidery centre which distributes materials and work orders to women at home. The women do the work and then return the finished product to the centre where it is sold. One of the women who founded the Kalandia society told *Al Fajr* that in this way the society can improve the wage earning capacity of women who find it difficult to work away from their homes.



Qamr beit lahm - Moon of Bethlehem pattern.

MONA SAUDI: BRINGING BACK THE 'HUMAN FACTOR'

by Daoud Kuttab

"Our society doesn't have sufficient cultural education." Palestinian artist and sculptor Mona Saudi told *Al Fajr* in an exclusive interview in Amman recently. Her exhibit there has won considerable praise from Jordanian art critics.

At first Mona, who is head of the plastic arts unified media department in the PLO, was hesitant to talk about Beirut, Lebanon and the war of last year. She seems to be trying hard to forget rather than remember. The absence of her husband, Hassan al-Batal, the managing editor of the PLO's central magazine *Falastin al-Thawra*, seemed to also occupy her mind. Saudi has been living in Amman with her daughter since the war while her husband now works in Cyprus.

"The war in Lebanon was a disaster for Palestinian art," she explained finally. "All our cultural and artistic institutions were destroyed." Saudi named the department of plastic arts, the Palestinian museum and art exhibit for international solidarity with Palestinians. She explained that the PLO-sponsored art exhibit which has toured most capitals was completely destroyed when the 12 storey building where the exhibit was stored was destroyed by Israeli shells.

Structurally Palestinian artists have not yet managed to pick up the pieces that were scattered in Beirut last summer. Saudi says that no meeting has been held or a programme designed since the start of last year s Israeli invasion to Lebanon.

About Palestinian Art

Mona was apprehensive when questioned about the direction of Palestinian art. She believes that it is impossible to confine art within small regional borders. "Palestinian art is part of modern Arab art. Culturally we in greater Syria have quite similar cultural and social backgrounds. The Jordanian artist is not much different than the Palestinian or Iraqi." Talking specifically about the Palestinian people, Mona explained how the conditions of dispersion and change have made it impossible for a proper artistic maturity amongst the Palestinians.

Saudi sees three stages which contemporary Palestinian art has gone through: In the late '60s art showed a direct revolutionary style. This was followed by a political stage concentrating on Palestinian folklore in an effort to find identity and roots. Today, artists are divided into two art schools:

The distinctive work of Vladamir Tamari, who is living in Japan, shows a high level of maturity and the colour and space coordination bring home vividly the Palestinian turf.

The second trend today is the school of realistic expression which mixes between direct art and the search of a new direction. This school is best seen in the works of Suleiman Mansour and Nabil Anani.

Arab and Third World Art

Internationally Saudi feels that the Arab art movement is very important. "It is a leading movement among the Third World countries, who I believe are offering a humanistic dimension to the art world. Saudi feels that Western art is going through a real crisis because of the machine age. She says that the best artists in the capitalist world are those of Third World origins, because of their efforts to bring back a "human factor."

Art and Society

Mona Saudi talked about the problems facing today's artist. She explained that Arab "society does not have a sufficient grounding in art, and the Palestinian and Arab masses prefer direct art for which they exert little effort in discovering or appreciating new and different kinds of art." Saudi blamed politicians for encouraging this phenomenon and not pushing the masses to develop their artistic taste and beauty. "Instead they remain stale in their thoughts and concepts."

But the problem is not only with the masses, explains Saudi. "Artists must continue to fight for forces that try to belittle them." She believes that artists around the world face pretty much the same problems: they want to make a qualitative addition to a world which is not interested in what they have to say. She said that artists are constantly in a struggle for survival and are fighting to be heard, listened to and most of all understood.

Ink drawing by Palestinian artist Mona Saudi.

Mona is now working primarily in stone sculpting. She said the events of 1976 in which Land Day was born have been a source of inspiration for much of her work. This closeness to the land and the expression of motherhood and intimacy can be seen clearly in Mona's work.

Mona Saudi is still searching. Her quest for understanding and appreciation are merged with her search for identity and stability. Although she feels that she has lived one continuous war all her life, she has not lost her optimism and yearning for a better tomorrow.

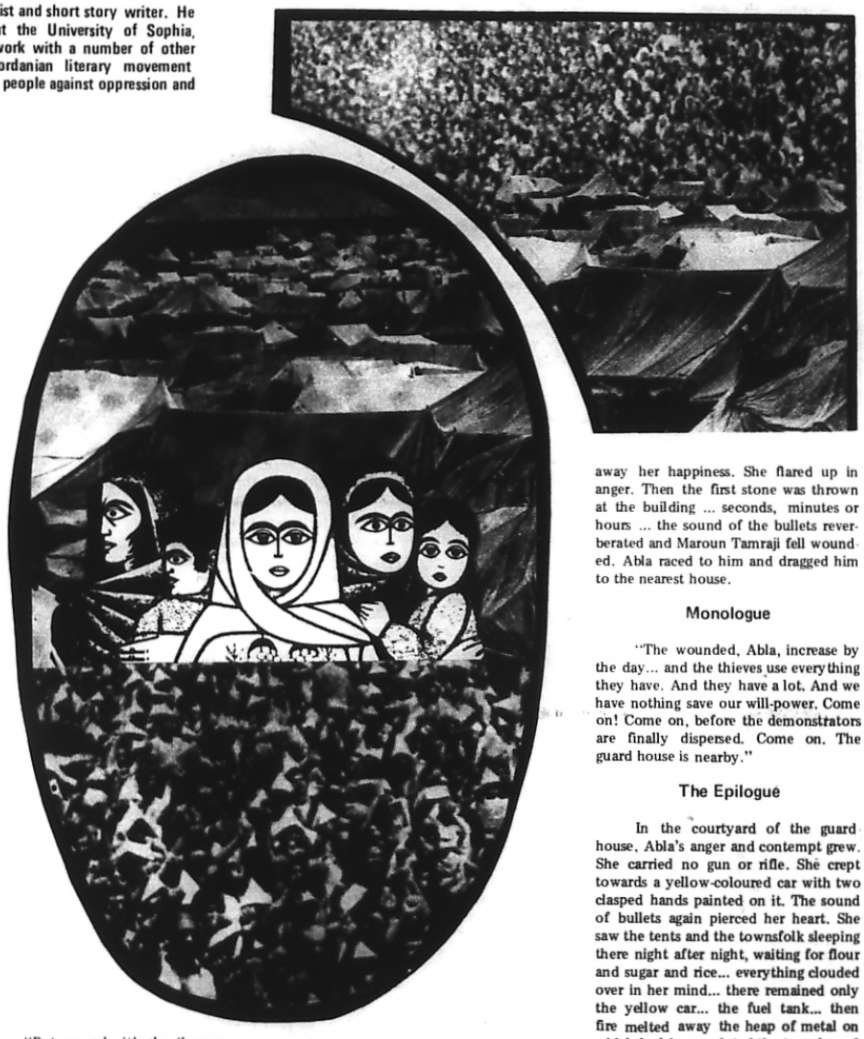
BOOKS BANNED IN THE WEST BANK

Al Fajr continues the list of books banned in the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities as published for the first time in cumulative forms by the Israeli Defence Forces, September 20, 1982, under the title *Decrees, Orders and Stipulations: Order Regarding Hostile Propaganda*. The order is dated January 18, 1977 and is issued by Yehoshua Bar David, censor, who writes in the introduction: "Based on the authority granted to me in accordance with Article No. 88 (A) from Defence Regulations (State of Emeregency) 1945 and Article 8 regarding the prohibition of works of hostile propaganda (Judea and Samaria) No 101 for the year 1967 and as I believe that the order is necessary for purposes of security and public order, I hereby issue the following order... It is prohibited to import or print or distribute the publications listed below this order. All orders regarding publications which were issued before the date of this order are repealed. The effective date of this order is January 26, 1976."

Title	Author	Place of Publication	Publisher
The Sun Arose	Yusuf Jad Haq	Cairo	Dar Memphis
The Drama of My Beloved Militia	Tawfiq Fayyad	Beirut	General Union of Palestinian Writers and Editors
Studies in the History of Palestine in the Middle Ages	F F Parthold (Translated Aziz Haddad)	Baghdad	Palestine Studies Centre
The Struggle of the Palestinian People Before 1948	Abd al-Qader Yassin	Beirut	PLO Research Centre
The Blind and the Deaf	Ghassan Kanafani	Acca	al-Aswar Pamphlets
Introduction to a Drama of the Covetousness of the Jews in Palestine (Old and Recent)	Mohammad Badia' Sharif	Cairo	Research Institute
The Moslem Brotherhood and the Plot Against Syria	Jaber Rizk	Egypt	Dar al-I'tissam
The Second Exodus	Amira Habibi	Beirut	PLO
Citrus in Occupied Palestine	Khalil Abu Rijili	Beirut	PLO
Activities of the Media in the USA	Tahsin Shur	Beirut	PLO
Ignorance in the Palestinian Case	Anis Sayigh	Beirut	PLO
The Zionist Right-wing	Sabri Jiryis	Beirut	PLO
United Arab State	Ahmad al-Shuqiri	Beirut	PLO
The Arab Media and the Palestinian Case	Sami Hadawi	Beirut	PLO
Research in the Israeli Economy	Hussein Abu Namil	Beirut	PLO
Zionism, Israel and Asia	J H Ghassan	Beirut	PLO
The Palestinian Case in the Ideology of the Lebanese Bourgeois	Muhdi Amil	Beirut	PLO
The Problem of Educating the Children of Palestine in Large Communities	Mowafaq Yassin	Beirut	PLO
Palestine in Drama	Saleh Abu Subuh	Beirut	PLO
West Bank - Social and Economic Structure	Jamil Hilal	Beirut	PLO
Gaza Strip 1948 - 1967 - Economic, Political and Social Development	Hussein Abu Namil	Beirut	PLO
Education in Israel	Munir Bashour and Khalid Yusuf	Beirut	PLO
Battle Literature	Ahmad Atiyyeh	Beirut	Dar al-Jil
Thirst and Hunger	Zaki Qandil	Damascus	
My Body Was the Sieve	Ibrahim Nasrallah	Amman	Maktabat al-Shabab
The Alarm Whistle Inside My Head	Ghada Sam'an	Beirut	Mansharat al-Jil
The Middle East at the Strategic Level	Mohammad Abd al-Hamid	Cairo	Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop
The History of Modern Arab Poetry	Ahmad Subuh	Beirut	Dar al-Jil
Manner of the Revolution and the Arab Manner	Ahmad Shibani	Beirut	Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi
I Am an Arab	Khairallah Talfah	Beirut	Dat al-Matbuat al-Arabiyeh
Egypt in Two Wars	Ahmad Shalabi	Cairo	Makatabat al-Nahda al-Musriyeh
Citizen Mixed Up in Reading	Ghada Sam'an	Beirut	Manshourat Ghada Sam'an
Uncommitted Writings	Ghada Sam an	Beirut	Manshourat Ghada Sam'an
A G Glazes	Ghada Sam'an	Beirut	Manshourat Ghada Sam'an
The Red Sea and its Straits	Aghya Jiryis	Fijjaleh	Maktab al-Gharib
The Body — A Travelling Baggage	Ghada Sam'an	Beirut	Manshourat Ghada Sam'an
Bases of Human Geography	Yusra Jawhari	Alexandria	Ma'arif Foundation
Toward Arab Unity	Nur al Did Hatoum	Cairo	Research and Dramatic Institute
The Modern Arab World	Jalil Yahyah	Cairo	Dar al-Maarif
Characteristics of the Syrian Play	Samar al-Faysal	Damascus	Matbat al-Kitab al-Arabi
Complete Works of Mohammad Fadel Ismail	Ahamd Hafez	Cairo	The Supreme Council for the Protection of Art
The Place of the Woman in Jewish Religious Teachings	Mohammad Ashur	Cairo	The Arab Union
Sinai Position and History	Abdo Mubashir and Islam Tawfiq	Cairo	Dar al-Maarif
Our Modern Literature Revelation and Expression	Rita Awad	Beirut	The Arab Institute for Drama and Publications
Media and Propaganda	Abd al-Latif Hamzi	Abdeen	Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi
International Media	Ahmad Bader	Al-Fajalah	Maktabat al-Gharib
When the Tyrants Rule	Ali Jureisheh	Cairo	Dar al-I'ttisam
Lectures at the Islamic University in Medina		Medina	al-Jama'a
Alienating Suspicions Invade Islamic Thought	Anwar al Jundi	Damascus	al-Maktab al-Islami
Spotlights in Islamic Culture	Nahed Sharif Omari	Beirut	Al-Risala institute
Israel in the Torah and Bible	Dr Morad Kamil	Cairo	Dar al-Maarif
Hope That Never Dies	Assad Halim	Egypt	House of the Arab Writer
This is Masonism — So Pluck Out its Roots	Khadr Ahmad	Cairo	Dar al-I'lami
The Egyptian National Movement and Colonisation	Mustafa Mohammad Ramadan and Others	Egypt	United Art Press
Lawrence of Arabia in the Steps of Herzl	Zuhdi al-Fateh	Beirut	Dar al-Nafa'is
The Jerusalem We Dream Of		Dar al-Fata	al-Arabi
Histadrut	Leila Salim al-Qadi	Beirut	Research Centre
Students in Israel	Salma Haddad	Beirut	Research Centre
Distorting Arab Education in Occupied Palestine	Najla Nadir Bashour	Beirut	Research Centre
Education and Modernisation in Palestinian Arab Society — Vol. 1	Nabil Ayub Badran	Beirut	Research Centre
Educational Curriculum in the Shadow of Occupation	Ali Othman and others	Beirut	Research Centre
Research of Delegates No. 1	Nabih Qasem Afifi and Others	The District Centre for Training Education Officials in Arab Countries	
Research of Delegates No. 2	Leila Abd al Razak Qleibo and Others	The District Centre for Training Education Officials in Arab Counties	
Research of Delegates No. 3	Mustafa Yusuf Tahh and Others	The District Centre for Training Education Officials in Arab Countries	
Research of Delegates No. 4	Farha Safiti and Others	The District Centre for Training Education Officials in Arab Countries	
Canada and the Palestinian Case	Ali al-Din Hilal	Beirut	PLO Research Centre
Reality of the Bebiah and the Bahaiah	Muhsin Abd al-Hamid	Beirut	Islamic Office
Stories From Life	Ali Tantawi	Beirut	Dar al-Fikr

FOR AND ABOUT ABLA

Imad Qasous is a Jordanian journalist and short story writer. He prepared his doctoral thesis in journalism at the University of Sophia, Bulgaria. He has worked and continues to work with a number of other comrades, in developing the progressive Jordanian literary movement contributing to the resistance of the Jordanian people against oppression and attempts to silence them.



by Imad Qasous

This took place at the end of the 1950's with the penetration of US imperialism into Jordan.

Stamping the ground with her foot, Abla said to her mother: "This is the third month without work. I get the same answer: 'Come back tomorrow!' "

"Never mind child...Allah will solve it!"

"Allah? If Allah were going to solve it, he'd have solved things more important than this!"

Like an electric shock, sadness flashed through Abla's being, making her body shudder and she suddenly burst into tears. Her mother leaned towards her, held her to her breast and rocked her; then she too burst into sobs. The two of them shook with the force of their sadness and pain which so constricted their hearts that even the corners of the small room swayed bringing down a shower of dust from the ceiling.

The Tents

From the door of the house Abla could see the tents on the outskirts of the town, many tents of various forms... tents of black hair, blankets and sacks hung on poles. She saw people bustling among them as in a beehive, and she felt resentful and disgusted..."What devilish hand is put on the people now!?"

The Thief

On the way to Su'ad's house, Abla saw the son-of-a-bitch with a saddlebag on his back. The forced smile on his lips revealed his yellow teeth. "I never saw such a broad smile before today. This is your day, you son-of-a-bitch, you stooge of the governor. The sight of him increased the bitterness and sadness in Abla's heart and unaware, she said, 'Thieves!" The son-of-a-bitch turned towards her, shaking his head. "Ha!!" She spat on the ground and quickly continued on her way.

The Refugee

At the cell meeting, Abla appeared unusually tense and nervous.

"Those tents disgust me!"

"The whole country is facing a vicious attack and there are clear instructions for the party to resist it. The agenda of our extraordinary meeting today focuses on one point: the tents as one form of humiliation and subjugation of our people, and the responsibility of article number four for destroying our economic situation and attaching it to its projects.

"But comrade, it's also the responsibility of the governor who sent the son-of-a-bitch to spread the news among the people that an American supply plane would land near the town and distribute flour, sugar and rice to camp residents. Imagine, comrade, it is rumoured in the town that a young Beduin saw a plane circling overhead and so he immediately set up a tent with his handkerchief and stick and the plane landed nearby and gave him flour and sugar and rice.

"Comrade, the responsibility of the governor goes beyond rumours and our party's stand on this responsibility is clear. It's important now to confront the policy of the fourth article...we will allocate the tasks as follows..."

Abla's Meditations

"Article number four!"

Many images revolved in Abla's head...she imagined a huge plane circling over the head of a barefooted Beduin who knew, without being told, that it carried flour, sugar and rice to distribute to the camp residents..."What a coincidence, what extraordinary intelligence! But what an enormous lie they are telling!"

The Demonstration

Abla marched at the head of the demonstration with amazing power. Behind her Maroun Tamraji was carried high shouting:

"Oh Jordan, your people are revolutionaries. Woe to you, imperialism."

Abla got intoxicated and the world opened up around her. Her dreams opened up and in the hours and minutes the demonstration approached the tents, her strides grew longer. Abla did not know exactly how much time had passed before the demonstration reached the tents, but it had grown and the shouts had become a roar.

The Thief Again

At the governorate Abla saw the armoured car. She felt anguish snatch away her happiness. She flared up in anger. Then the first stone was thrown at the building ... seconds, minutes or hours ... the sound of the bullets reverberated and Maroun Tamraji fell wounded. Abla raced to him and dragged him to the nearest house.

Monologue

"The wounded, Abla, increase by the day... and the thieves use everything they have. And they have a lot. And we have nothing save our will-power. Come on! Come on, before the demonstrators are finally dispersed. Come on. The guard house is nearby."

The Epilogue

In the courtyard of the guard house, Abla's anger and contempt grew. She carried no gun or rifle. She crept towards a yellow-coloured car with two clasped hands painted on it. The sound of bullets again pierced her heart. She saw the tents and the townsfolk sleeping there night after night, waiting for flour and sugar and rice... everything clouded over in her mind... there remained only the yellow car... the fuel tank... then fire melted away the heap of metal on which had been painted the two clasped hands.

Comment

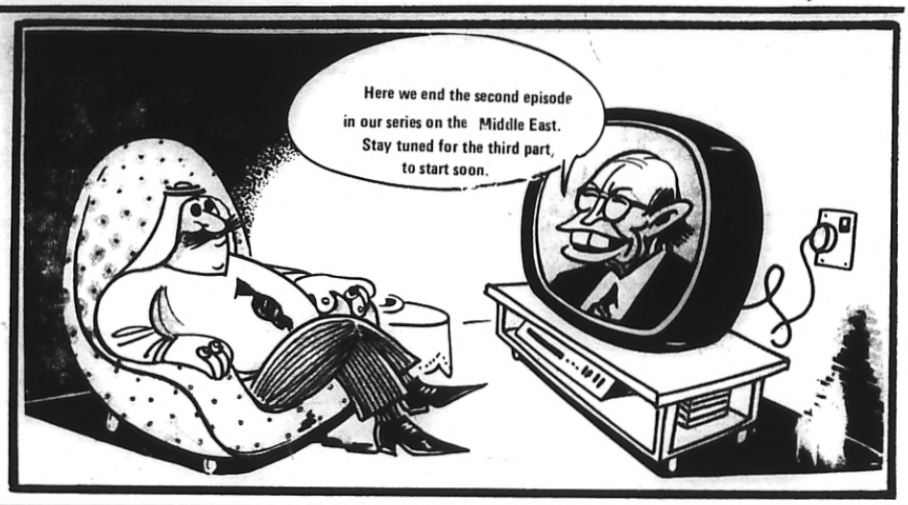
Abla did not return home that day... she had become the friend of distant exile!

Sofia, November 8, 1980
Translation: Al Jadid
September-October 1982

We are sorry that we cannot publish all of the literary essays, poems and short stories that are submitted to *Al Fajr* but we encourage contributions.

This week we would like to thank Manal Ali, of the Friends School, Walid al-Rajoub, a student at al-Najah University, and Ahmed al-Daghamin, from Hebron University, for sending us their literary efforts.

WINDOW ON THE ARAB PRESS



The controversy taking place inside Fatah units in the Beqa'a was the main item in the three daily newspapers published in the occupied territories this week.

Al Quds daily concentrated its headlines on Arab mediation efforts. **Al Fajr** quoted Chairman Arafat as saying that the situation is in hand, while **Al Shaab** informed readers of the convening of Fatah s revolutionary council.

In other news, local papers gave prominence to the clashes at Bir Zeit University between fanatic Muslims and nationalist students. Local papers also carried statements by national institutions denouncing the deplorable events at the West Bank's leading university.

No Rocket

Political observers are attaching a great deal of importance to the Moscow visit of a high-ranking Palestinian delegation. This is understandable, since the visit comes at a time of increased US involvement in the region, aimed at boosting its hegemony and satisfying its expansionist aims.

The Soviet Union realises the significance of the US moves in the region, and knows that it is not so much interested in furthering the cause of peace, as in creating an atmosphere of perpetual tension in order to further its own interests.

Palestinians believe the Israel-Lebanese accord is merely a prelude to further accords ensuring and bolstering the American sphere of influence here.

The Soviet Union has to emerge out of its cocoon and assume a more vigorous role in the area, instead of merely reacting to American moves. It should take the initiative, as a world power, to safeguard a just and durable peace in the Middle East, and support the PLO and progressive Arab regimes.

It is time the US got the message: the Middle East is not a space rocket being remotely controlled or guided by the White House.

AL FAJR
June 1

Dialogue, Not Violence

The recent wave of unrest at the Islamic University of Gaza reflects a serious turn of events in Palestinian affairs, and calls for stringent action to halt further escalation.

The resort to violence should never become the accepted means of resolving an issue rather we should seek avenues of understanding and dialogue through democratic methods.

Transforming a campus into a battlefield — and turning a blind eye to this upheaval — is reprehensible, and causes untold damage to our people's cause.

The University and the strikers must be urged to respect each other's point of view all institutions of higher learning are the property of the people in the first place, and when the students and workers are moved to act in a certain way, they are motivated by the desire to serve their nation and preserve their educational bases.

AL SHAAB
June 2

Flying Colours In Nazareth

"Nazareth is gearing itself up to welcome delegations from the towns and villages to the first convention of the Nazareth Democratic Front, which will open tomorrow," the paper says.

In reviewing the progress and development achieved in Nazareth during the tenure of the town's Communist mayor, the paper pays tribute to the feeling of brotherhood among all Nazareth communities.

"The municipal election victory of the Nazareth Front ensured the establishment and perpetuation of nationalist fronts in the occupied Palestinian lands," it said.

The editorial warns against paying any heed to detractors, and reassures its readers that Nazareth has passed through many trying times, and has come out in flying colours.

AL ITTIHAD
June 3

A No-Solution War

When Israel first launched its much ballyhooed 'Operation Peace for Galilee,' it had all the confidence in the world that the campaign would not last longer than three days, at the most.

It has been proven disastrously wrong.

Even a cursory glance at the political scene here would suffice to indicate the passionate, wide ranging opposition of the Israeli man in the street to the longest war in the nation s history, a war which it has been bogged down in for a year, and which failed abysmally to attain any of the objectives that prompted it. On the contrary, Israel s latest adventure in Lebanon has given a shot in the arm to the Palestinian cause.

It has brought home to the community of world nations the realisation that there is no alternative to recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole, rightful representative of the Palestinian people.

Israeli leaders duped themselves into thinking that they could liquidate the Palestine cause by the use of force. They have been taught a good lesson: there can be no liquidation of this just cause and there can be no denial of the rights of the Palestinian people.

It would be futile for Israel to continue being intransigent, at the behest and with the active support of the US.

AL SHAAB
June 3

Dual Anniversary

Today marks a dual anniversary in the annals of the Palestinian people — 16 years ago, Israel launched its *blitzkrieg* in a six day war that yielded it another chunk of Arab land. And in June last year, it notched up another bloody milestone with the raid on Lebanon.

For 16 years now the people of Palestine have been living under the Israeli yoke, deprived of the simplest basic human rights.

Palestinians watch helplessly as the rest of their historic lands are gradually eroded or gobbled up by Israel, which is hellbent on transforming Palestine's unique cultural and demographic make-up into something alien.

On June 5, 1967, Palestinians lost whatever they still possessed of rights and lands. And the Lebanese campaign last year came as the culmination of Israel's long-held goal of liquidating the Palestine cause, and of obliterating the Palestinian entity.

But these catastrophes and machinations should in no way deter Palestinians from seeking their place in the sun. On the contrary, they should take the initiative and work towards attaining their aspirations.

AL QUDS
June 5

Uncle Sam's Mutiny

The "mutiny" within the ranks of Fatah has provided a unique opportunity for some dubious organisations to apply renewed pressure on the PLO and its military arm.

Others have seized on the incident to blow it up out of all proportion and to engage in inane rhetorical exercises.

But the self-restraint and wisdom exercised by the PLO in containing the incident has totally dismayed those dubious entities, hiding behind the cloak of American influence and protection, since it is clear that the moving force behind the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause is Uncle Sam.

But all these plots are doomed to failure, for the unity of the Palestinian people and its commitment to its cause will withstand all pressures and challenges.

The "mutiny" has been contained, but containing does not mean suppressing, for the spirit of democracy informs all decisons and actions taken by the Palestinian leadership.

AL FAJR
June 6

Children and their families celebrate International D[illegible] of the Child in Dheisheh camp, May 31/SF

ART EXHIBIT AT BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY

New Angles on Palestinian Heritage

A controversial art exhibit by Jerusalem painter Hagop Kaplanyan opened at Bethlehem University May 29. The unique mixed media exhibit presented twenty canvasses, or rather stainless steel plates, with paint applied by a spray gun. Kaplanyan, 35, who studied at Bir Zeit and the American University in Beirut, describes his work as bridging abstract and classical art.

The paintings, which span 10 years of the artist's life, portray a diversity of subjects in nature, social problems and ideas from the Palestinian heritage.

Among the works was one titled "Moon with Feathers," the name of the Palestinian embroidery design on which he focuses. The piece, one of the dearest to Kaplanyan, is a separation, enlargement and detailing of a unit of embroidery in a series of blocks, to show the fine details of Palestinian embroidery.

Kaplanyan says he concentrates on aesthetics in his paintings. Explaining his technique, he said that he blinds out spaces with tape before spray painting one colour, then tapes a different area and sprays again. The process is painstaking and requires a great deal of patience to obtain precision. "Plastic pansies," a grouping of several curved lines, is the most inspiring in terms of difficult-to-achieve precision.

Kaplanyan, active in Palestinian theatre in the middle 70's and an award-winning photographer, insists that his artistic inspirations are of a personal nature. He does not claim that his paintings directly reflect Palestinian political life, which most Palestinian art revolves around. Many of the university students veiwing the show -- there were always 10-15 attending - say the paintings do not speak of Palestinian life and suffering. Nidal Abu Zuluf, president of the student council, said the pictures are far from the reality lived by the Palestinian people. Many students said they find it hard to draw any meaning from them. Student Rihab Abu Zahriyeh specifically criticised the painting "Are You Getting Old," which is an ink drawing of a woman's figure with a woman's shoe attached. Abd al-Wahab Bayadi, a student at the university, said he resents the comparison of human beings to shoes.

Brother Albert Alonzo, dean of students and one of the organisers of the exhibit, said students are not familiar with this sort of art but said he felt the exhibit could help students express their heritage in a new way.

The exhibit was previously displayed in March at the American Colony Hotel in East Jerusalem for two weeks, and for one week at Bir Zeit University.

Galilee Strike

Forty Arab local village councils in Galilee and the Triangle went out on strike, June 7, protesting the annexation of 180 000 dunums of their land to Misgav, the newly established Israeli regional council in western Galilee.

Local council employees and elected officials did not go to their offices and no business was transacted. The work stoppage marks an escalation of a campaign to pressure the Israeli authorities to meet the demands of the Arab local councils. Four councils, Fasouta, Shaab, Jdadeh, nd Jish did not strike.

Citrus Aid Call

GAZA Gazan citrus growers have appealed to the Israeli military government for aid in subsidising their products, whose prices have plummeted because of the occupation. Hasham Shawwa, president of the citrus growers association, is urging the government to grant loans to growers on easy terms, in addition to providing them with chemical fertilizers and irrigation facilities.

The Israeli government has made it impossible for Gazan growers to receive any sort of help from Jordan, even though what they had been able to receive in pledges would not have sufficed to see them through another month.

Expediting Settlement

NABLUS The Israeli government is pushing ahead with its plans to set up more Jewish settlements in the West Bank, despite protests from some opponents. The special government agency for settlements is now looking into prospective sites for a new settlement in the Nablus mountains.

Michael Dekkel, deputy minister for agriculture, has revealed the existence of a special government unit created for the express purpose of expediting land sales in the West Bank to Jewish investors.

The unit helps rush through land ownership registration and concludes sales transactions in the West Bank waiting for the ministerial settlement committee's approval of a site for a new settlement.

Dekkel admitted that the real estate situation in the West Bank "is quite complicated."

Current Israeli plans aim at increasing the Jewish population in the West Bank to 100,000.

Dekkel told the Knesset that there have been no cases of fraud in land sales to Jews, and that all sales transactions involving West Bank land have been legal.

His assertion comes at a time of mounting outcry fuelled by suspicion that many of the plots of land sold to Jews were not owned by the agents who dealt with them.

The deluge of investment funds in Israel has given the government a further impetus in encouraging the establishment of four new settlements within the 'green line.'

Ra'anan Weitz, the director of the Histadrut's settlement unit said the government's policy of setting up new settlements in the West Bank will mean siphoning funds from development programmes in the Galilee and the Golan Heights.

UNRWA NEWS

UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck has just completed a 10-day trip to Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, according to the latest issue of *UNRWA News*. In Lebanon, Mr Rydbeck met senior government officials including the prime minister and foreign minister, and held a press conference attended by 45 members of the international and local press corps. In the Syrian Arab Republic, Rydbeck had discussions with the ministers for foreign and social affairs and with government officials.

UNRWA pupils win drawing contests

Some 280 pupils participated in a drawing contest organised by Alia Royal Jordanian Airline for all schools in Jordan. Of the 15 winning pupils, four were from UNRWA schools, including Nidal Ibrahim Abu Dayyeh from Nuzha boys' preparatory school, who won the first prize. Nidal was awarded two round-trip air tickets from Amman to Vienna one for him and the other for a relative to accompany him.

In another drawing competition organised this year by the Jordanian Ministry of Education in all government, UNRWA and private schools, agency pupils won the top two prizes. They were Safieh Hassan Hilan, aged 14 years, from UNRWA South Ruseifh Girls School No. 1 and Nuha Abdul Latif, aged 9 years, from Ashrafieh Girls School. Both pupils were awarded silver medals by the Ministry of Education.

Placement of training centre graduates

The employment position of the 1982 graduates of the eight UNRWA vocational and teacher training centres as of March 31 1983 is shown below:

Field	No. of Graduates	Employed	Unknown	Jobless
Jordan	763	714	49	
S.A.R	334	302	32	
Lebanon	330		330*	
Gaza	579	299	1	279
West Bank	370	170		200
Total	2,376	1,485(63%)	412(17%)	479(20%)

* No report on the placement of the 1982 graduates from Siblin Training Centre in Lebanon has so far been received.

continued from page 5

Lebanon

the occupation forces are entering a phase of more sophisticated counter-attack against the resistance. The arrest and imprisonment of large numbers of leading Lebanese personalities, dignitaries, lawyers and other professionals and establishment figures denote, at the same time, an intention to intensify the terror campaign against the civilian population as a whole. This is in the nature of things as it is in the nature of things that to each step in the excalation of oppression the oppressed will find a new form of adequate response. The people's resources have often proved richer and more effective than any technology.

If anything the fact that one year after it was drowning in a sea of fire and blood and destruction Lebanon is more of a quagmire for the occupiers than it has ever been, seems to confirm this logic and indicate the extent to which the arrogance of power can blind those who practice it to the lessons of history.

June 1, 1983

GRENADE AT GAZA U. DEAN

GAZA - Police reported that unidentified assailants hurled a hand grenade at the home of Gaza's Islamic University dean, Dr Mohammad Saqr, shattering windows, but causing no injuries.

The university took out front page ads to denounce the attack as the work of a "lunatic and traitor," and considered the incident part of a "low conspiracy" aimed at crippling the "progress of the university."

UP FOR GRABS

JERUSALEM - The Israeli Knesset ruled out a proposal that a special governmental agency should oversee all land sales in the West Bank, replacing private entrepreneurs.

FARMS RAIDED

JERUSALEM - A large number of Jewish settlers earlier this week raided Arab farmlands abutting Tekoa settlement near Bethlehem.

The settlers, arriving in a convoy of 20 vehicles, uprooted hundreds of trees and wreaked havoc among the cultivated plots of land.

Police arrested several residents of another nearby Jewish settlement, but released them soon after.

SETTLER CONFESSES

RAMALLAH - An Israeli settler, Uri Elitsur, reportedly admitted that he and a band of other settler vigilantes attacked cars of Arab residents in Ramallah and shattered windows. Elitsur said the vigilantes had acted in retaliation against Arab stone-throwing incidents near the Ofra settlement (near Ramallah).

In addition to vandalising cars, the vigilantes also took it upon themselves to impose law and order on Arabs in Ramallah.

The vigilante action had been extremely successful, and "Arabs had come to fear and respect vigilantes more than any other Israelis," Elitsur said. No charges have been made against the settlers.

FROM NORWAY

NABLUS - A delegation representing the Norwegian Labour Union visited the headquarters of the General Federation of Arab Labour Unions in Nablus, and listened to a detailed explanation on the situation of Arab workers in the West Bank.

June 2, 1983

AL-AQSA TRIALS

JERUSALEM - The Jerusalem District Court began hearings into the abortive break-in attempt at al-Aqsa Mosque, last March, by a band of Jewish zealots. All 29 accused have denied the charges levelled against them.

According to testimony from one of the witnesses, the conspirators met secretly at the home of an Old City rabbi to draw up their plans. They were all armed during the attempt.

TRIANGLE HARASSMENT

Residents of Arab villages in the southern Triangle area have recently been subjected to systematic harassment by Israeli border patrols, according to reports published today.

Villagers charge that border patrollers fired automatic weapons in one village to intimidate residents and beat up a youth in another for no apparent reason. They said they have complained to the Israeli authorities since "the situation is becoming unbearable."

TAXATION'S CHILLY BITE

BETHLEHEM - Bethlehem souvenir shop owners are feeling the chilly bite of the tax-man again. Several local shop owners have been served with tax assessments which "can be described as surreal," according to one businessman. The traders are being asked to pay "exorbitant" amounts following their appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court against the payment of Value Added Tax, which was rejected recently.

They claim that they enjoyed an exemption until April 15, this year, and that they have appealed once more to the court for a review of the case.

In Ramallah, the local Chamber of Commerce met to discuss complaints lodged by its members against the substantial hike in license fees and duties levied by the Israeli military-run municipality. Several businessmen have been unable to afford licenses because of the stagnant business situation.

The chamber will endeavour, they announced, to persuade the Israeli authorities to rescind some of the fines recently imposed on the business community and to pressure for prompt action on the supply of telephones to several subscribers who have been waiting for years.

STILL TRYING TO GET THE MONEY

JERUSALEM - The Israeli military authorities in the West Bank have decided to tighten the supervision and control of all funds entering the area from Jordan by way of the bridges.

The 'civil administration' office is demanding a detailed report on the amount of funds brought into the area and the manner of their distribution. This measure will mainly concern the salaries of former Jordanian government employees currently residing in the West Bank which are sent here via special couriers.

MORE DROWNINGS

GAZA - Four young people, all of them members of a local family, drowned while swimming in the sea here. Witnesses said the two brothers and two sisters soon got into difficulties after going swimming, and waves dragged them away. Rescuers attempted to revive them unsuccessfully. The area in which they were bathing had no life saving facilities.

AMERICANS SEE NAZARETH

NAZARETH - A 33-member delegation of American Jews from Pennsylvania visited Nazareth and met with a deputy mayor. The delegation, which includes a senator and five congressmen, listened to an explanation of the special problems of Arabs in the occupied territories and the racial discrimination they are subject to. They were told that equal treatment of Arabs in Israel will serve the interests of both Israelis and Palestinians and contribute to the cause of peace in the region.

June 3, 1983

JENIN USURY

JENIN - The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Jenin sent a strongly-worded letter of protest to the local military governor, complaining about what it terms "exorbitant" dues and taxes imposed on its members.

Merchants and traders have been hit with escalating costs in the wake of sharp hikes in income tax, VAT (Value Added Tax) payments and the price of their operating licenses.

They are also complaining about the prohibitive costs of travel permits.

STONE-THROWERS SEMI-DEPORTATION?

JERUSALEM - An Israeli Member of Knesset demanded that Defence Minister Moshe Arens take immediate steps to remove "concentrations" of Palestinians close to main roads in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to halt stone-throwing and "make the roads safe for Israelis."

Most of these "concentrations" are Palestinian refugee camps.

SIX MONTHS FOR STONES

NABLUS - The Nablus military court sentenced Nidal Kharouf and Hisham Assaf, Najah University students, to six months imprisonment with three years suspended and fined them IS30,000 each after conviction following a stone-throwing incident on campus.

Another student, Amer Hamdallah, was released after being detained for 40 days.

The court also fined the head of the Qalqilya Agricultural Co-operative Society, Ziad al-Youness, and sentenced him to two months in jail and a three year suspended sentence. He was charged with subversion, belonging to an illegal, hostile organisation and supporting the PLO.

Iman Abd al-Fatah Adawi, 16 lies in Hussein Hospital Beit Jala after being seriously wounded when Israeli soldiers shot her during a demonstration at Dheisheh refugee camp, June 2 /SF

MOLE HOLE

JERUSALEM - The Israeli government has given the go-ahead to a new Jewish settlement at Latroun, on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, despite the fact that the construction company has not obtained the agreement of Arab landowners to sell their land. The settlement will be set up primarily to house former members of secret Zionist movements, operating prior to 1948.

MAYOR REWARDED

BETHLEHEM - The mayor of Beit Sahour, Hanna Atrash, had his personal check-book confiscated by Israeli border officials after crossing the Jordan River bridge.

Atrash claimed the border police also relieved him of the municipal check-book.

The mayor, who spent 10 days in Jordan, said he had received pledges for funds to repave the town roads and streets. He was also promised financial assistance in erecting the first stage of a proposed business centre. The mayor broke ranks several weeks ago when he met with the civil administration in municipal headquarters.

SETTLERS YES PALESTINIANS NO

JERUSALEM - Israeli Arabs who work in the West Bank will not be allowed to live there from now on. This follows a decision of the Israeli government which bans the rental of houses or flats to Israeli Arabs employed in the occupied territories.

The government is giving the workers the choice to put up in hotels or commute to and from their homes on a daily basis.

DELAY ON MOSQUE

JAFFA - Reconstruction work at Jaffa's historic Hassan Bek Mosque will begin in earnest within a few days' time, according to the Jaffa Islamic *waqf*.

Waqf president Abed Kaboub said work had been continually plagued by procrastination by the ministry of religious affairs.

Kaboub said any further delays are bound to increase the risks of further collapse.

LEAGUER DEAD

JERUSALEM - Ismail Marzouk, the man who established and organised the Tulkarm Village League, died yesterday at the Tel Hashomer Hospital. Marzouk had been under treatment for cancer.

VANDALS

JENIN – Unidentified vandals set fire to a private car parked on the main street and to a kiosk in the central bus station. Police have begun an investigation.

June 4, 1983

COCKTAIL

NABLUS The Israeli authorities imposed a curfew on the Jerusalem-Nablus highway, for several hours, after a Molotov cocktail was tossed at a passing Israeli patrol car.

Several people were arrested following the incident.

HEBRON U. RECOGNISED

HEBRON The Surpeme Arab Education and Scientific Council meeting in Damascus has extended accreditation to Hebron University. The university has been accepted as an active member of the Union of Arab Universities.

Hebron has 1500 students who are receiving instruction in Islamic law, English and Arabic languages and literature.

BEAUTY SPOTTED

JERUSALEM – Israel Radio reports that the assassinated president of Lebanon, Bashir Gemayel, planned to convert the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon into public parks.

MOLOTOV COCKTAILS

NABLUS An Israeli car on its way to a Jewish settlement, near Qalqilya, was pelted with Molotov cocktails. No injuries were reported. In the Old City of Jerusalem, police sappers detonated two explosive devices planted ner Jaffa Gate.

Police also reported a Molotov cocktail was tossed at the home of a Jewish resident of the Jeursalem suburb of al-Thori (Abu Tor). Eight people suspected of being involved in the incident were arrested.

CONVENTION FOR NDF

NAZARETH – Hundreds of delegates, representing a cross-section of Arab and Jewish political views, arrived here for the opening of the Nazareth Democratic Front's first convention.

NO PASS, NO WORK

Israeli police arrested 25 West Bankers employed at a factory in Holon, near Tel Aviv, who had no work permits.

June 5 1983

CURFEW NABLUS

Israeli military authorities imposed a curfew on the old city of Nablus and on a number of Palestinian refugee camps, in a bid to frustrate Palestinian attempts to hold demonstrations on the 16th anniversary of the occupation.

Shops and schools were closed down in various parts of the city.

Stone-throwers took to the streets again, pelting Israeli military vehicles and shattering their windows.

SETTLEMENT DELAY

RAMALLAH—The military committee looking into protests against land expropriation issued a restraining order against the military authorities, or any other government agency, from undertaking construction work on lands owned by residents of Husan village, near Bethlehem.

Some 4000 dunums of village land were recently declared state-owned. The order is effective for two months, or until such time as the committee can look into the villagers' objections.

BRIDGE NARROWS

JERICHO The Jordanian authorities have begun implementing the recent government decree restricting the movement of West Bank residents to and from Jordan.

Travellers complain that this means lengthy delays on the Jordanian side of the bridges, and that it is rare indeed when they are through before nightfall.

The Jordanian officials are now entering full details of each traveller's visit in a special register – and West Bankers are demanding that this register be withdrawn.

The Jordanian security authorities have also begun rotating all bridge personnel in order to cut down on favoritism.

RAMLE PRISON

JERUSALEM Prisonersat Ramle jail demonstrated for the second consecutive day. Prison authorities warned that a recurrence meant the end of any negotiations – and that they would not hesitate to use force against the prisoners.

The interior ministry has set up a special committee to investigate the demonstrations. Prison authorities have been criticised for their handling of the disturbance.

AGRICULTURE GNP

JERICHO The total value of all agricultural products in the West Bank and Gaza for the past year stood at IS8.4 billion (about US $18,660,000). The West Bank contributed 78 percent of the output.

DEMOS FOR KIDS

Scores of Arab towns and villages held activities and special programmes organised by the Democratic Women's Movement and official and national groups, marking International Day of the Child.

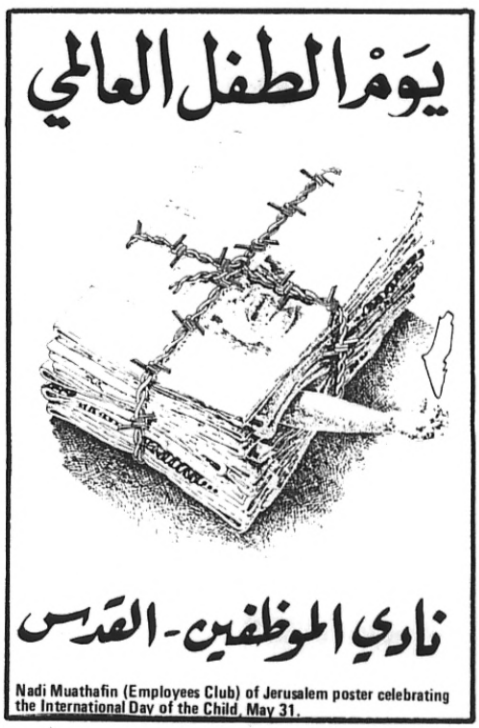
Celebrations turned into massive demonstrations of outrage against "the butchers of Palestinian children in Lebanon and the occupied territories, and against those who support them across the seas."

June 6, 1983

NEW HOUSE TAX

JERUSALEM – The Israeli government has decided to hike property taxes on all new purchases. Home seekers now have to pay a three percent tax when purchasing a residence priced at IS2.5 million or more. This is slated to rise to 9 percent on the purchases of homes costing over IS10 million.

In another development, senior government officials who have been appointed to new posts in Jerusalem will receive generous government loans to facilitate their move to the city.



Nadi Muathafin (Employees Club) of Jerusalem poster celebrating the International Day of the Child, May 31.

FLAG OVER ARRABEH

NAZARETH The Palestinian flag once again fluttered defiantly in the heart of the Galilee yesterday which marked the first anniversary of the Israeli blitz on Lebanon.

Security sources said the flag was hoisted on an electricity pole in Arrabeh village. The English letters "PLO" had also been painted on the pole. Police, who have launched an investigation, summoned the village head and ordered him to take down the flag.

This is the third time the Palestinian flag has been hoisted in the village since the anniversary of Land Day, March 30.

RAMADAN COMING

GAZA – With the holy month of Ramadan just days away, Muslim leaders have launched a call on the faithful to observe all the religious requirements and strictures, as laid down by Islamic teachings.

Cafe and restaurant owners have been urged to help citizens in observing the day long fast.

The legal appeals committee has also written to the interior ministry, urging it to order bars and liquor vending stores closed for the duration of the month.

PAYMENT EXTENSION

RAMALLAH Ramallah tradesmen have been granted reprieve, albeit brief, by the Israeli occupation finance department, following an outcry against what they termed "exorbitant" registration fees.

They are now allowed until June 12 to come up with fees.

PENSION CUTS FOR ELDERLY ARABS

NAZARETH Hundreds of elderly and bedridden Triangle residents will have their health insurance and pension payments cancelled, partly or in full, following a decision of the Israeli government. Recipients of these will now be required to submit evidence of their entitlement in person, despite the fact that many of them are bedridden.

The state-run employment office is also demanding that pension recipients report to the office personally in order to have jobs found for them.

DROWNING ACTION

GAZA – The Gaza municipality has finally issued a warning against swimming in "out-of-bounds" stretches of the seafront. The municipality said swimming would not be allowed in places where there is neither supervision nor life-saving facilities.

The move follows the death by drowning last week of four members of one Gaza family.

June 7, 1983

CURFEW KALANDIA

RAMALLAH – The Israeli military curfewed Kalandia refugee camp in retaliation for the stoning of an Israeli bus. One passenger was injured.

In al-Bireh, an Israeli soldier was injured when stone-throwers pelted a passing military vehicle.

COUNCILS STRIKE

NAZARETH – The one-day general strike against Galilee land-grabbing by Arab local councils in the Galilee and Triangle was an "unqualified success," according to council sources.

Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, head of the regional committee of Arab local councils, reiterated, "We do not strike for the love of it. We are merely demanding that the Israeli government withdraw its decision to expropriate more Arab land."

GAZA POPULAR WITH SETTLERS

JERUSALEM Some 40 percent of all potential Jewish settlers have indicated their desire and willingness to settle in Gaza, according to the Israeli ministry of science and development.

STRIKE

GAZA A committee of residents of the Shujaia quarter in Gaza has been formed to look into ways and means of ending the two-week strike at Gaza's Islamic University.

The committee will also try to resolve the conflict that sparked off the strike by the employees union.

MUKHTARS REMOVED

NABLUS Israeli military authorities turned out of office the mukhtars Murieb Hawari and Daoud Mustafa from Hawara, near Nablus. Their seals of office and special ID cards were taken. No reasons were given.

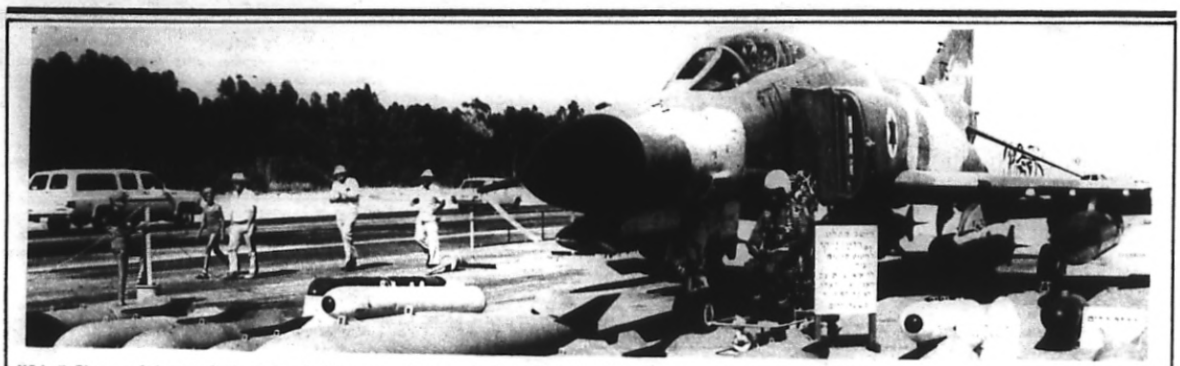
MUNICIPALITY BUDGET

HEBRON The Hebron municipality budget for the coming year is IS295 million and includes provisions for development projects, improvement of the electricity, laying sewers, and the paving of new roads.

TOMATOES NOW NEED PERMIT

JERICHO Vegetable growers in Jericho have been told they must not plant tomatoes or eggplants this season, without prior authorisation from the ministry of agriculture.

The ministry will decide how much land may be farmed for these two vegetables.



US-built Phantom fighter on display in Israel. *More guns and money for Israel from the US in the wake of the Lebanon invasion.*

THE REWARDS OF AGGRESSION

by Ghassan Bishara
Our Washington, DC Correspondent

The Reagan administration, following the steps of previous American administrations, put aside all American-Israeli "snags" resulting from last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and is in fact on record rewarding Israel for initiating one of the most destructive Middle East wars. The return to normalcy between Israel and the US though doubtful that the opposite of that really existed at all, was not because of Israel s compliance with accepted international behaviour to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon, but because the US government accepted much less from Israel on this issue than it would have from any other party or ally.

Israel's summer of 1982 invasion of Lebanon, it is believed, was conducted with US government approval: the more relevant question about this remains whether the US approved of the Israeli plan as it developed or as it was believed earlier to include only 45 kilometres north of the Lebanese-Israeli border. The US therefore, it is agreed, did not have a good reason to pressure Israel to stop its devastation of Lebanon, and the lives of the people there. Having an Arab constituency in the Middle East, the US had to relay the impression that it was not fully happy with Israel's conduct of the war. This was not enough, however, even for a strong unqualified condemnation of the war by the US. At no point did Israel do something necessitating such a US condemnation, though there were countless occasions for such, making this war problem the first to go uncondemned by the US government.

The US at the time did take some actions which had no effect whatsoever on the continued northward Israeli move, and which have since been reversed. There was a halt to the shipment of cluster bombs to Israel, though Israel did not need them and a halt to another shipment of 75 F-16s, due for delivery to Israel in 1985. Items in the pipeline to Israel, to use Pentagon jargon never stopped. These American non-reactions to Israel's war were more directed at appeasing their Arab friends in the Middle East than a message of disapproval of what Israel was doing.

The reason now provided by American officials for the lifting of such meaningless temporary halts on weapons is the agreement recently signed between Israel and Lebanon, arranged by US Secretary of State George Shultz. On May 20, the State Department press office read a statement about the release of the 75 F-16s to Israel. "While the timing of this notification," the statement read, "is related to the Israeli agreement with Lebanon, the decision on the sale itself, which was approved over a year ago, reflects our long-term commitment to maintain Israel's qualitative military edge in the region." The statement mentioned as further justification the "Soviet challenge in the region, particularly the Soviet supply of the SA-5 integrated air defence system to Syria."

The agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, (a likely catalyst for a new war in the region), other than having granted Israel most of what it wanted in Lebanon, reflects, according to American analysts, US incompetence in the face of Israel and its government. Jonathan Randall, the *Washington Post* correspondent in Beirut, now in Washington to publicise his highly informative book *Going All the Way: Christian Lords, Israeli Adventurers and the War in Lebanon* told the attending audience that Israel could have gotten the same agreement long ago without Shultz's mediation. Israel became certain of the final death of the Reagan plan when Arafat-Hussein talks collapsed. This was the only remaining hurdle for the signing of the agreement, so the agreement was then certain to be signed by Israel. The implication is that Israel assured the death of the Reagan plan by refusing to conclude an agreement with Lebanon, knowing that the Arab side would find it hard to negotiate while Israel is in occupation of a third of Lebanon. Israel then, other political analysts believe, while pronouncing the Reagan plan dead did not compromise on points it belives important for its security.

On the same day the administration announced the release of the temporarily suspended 75 F-16s to Israel *Al Fajr* asked the spokesman about last summer's inquiries into whether Israel had, in fact, violated the terms of the US Arms Export Control Act (AECA), by its admitted use of American weapons in invading Lebanon. The AECA prohibits a recipient of US arms from their use for offensive purposes. Israel had admitted the use of American weapons in last summer's invasion of Lebanon, including the US cluster bombs. On May 23, the press office of the State Department detailed an answer to our question, closing the case, in fact. The AECA, the answer stated, required the American president to "report to the Congress when a violation of the conditions under which US equipment was furnished may have occurred." A determination whether such a violation did actually occur is left up to the president's discretion, which in this case Reagan chose not to make.

The answer provided on May 23 proudly emphasised that 'the administration has complied fully with the specific reporting requirements of the statute and has taken certain actions designed to make clear our concerns and expectations regarding the use of US equipment in Lebanon. We don't believe ' it concluded, ' that it would serve any useful purpose to take any further action at this time " All that Israel did and brought about in last summer's invasion of Lebanon, and there certainly was a lot, is forgiven now by the American administration because Israel agreed to pull its forces out of Lebanon, of course allowing for some Lebanese compromises here and there.

Congress Adds More Money to Israel

The agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon has also brought other rewards to Israel an open arms welcome to Israeli Premier Menachem Begin for a visit to the US and more money. Now it is expected that Begin will visit the US some time between late June and mid-July this year.

Late last year when the Congress wanted to add more financial grants to Israel, the administration opposed any increase of its more than US $2.8 billion to Israel. Now the administration reportedly informed Congress that it wouldn t mind sending more money to Israel, but Congress should allocate this money, and not take it from other countries aid. Congress is now adding US $400 million in military and economic grants. Late last year, US $200 million was added to Israel's grants by Congress. Of the US $1.7 billion to Israel in military credits, US $550 million would be forgiven. The forgiven amount was raised by both the Senate and the House Foreign Affairs and Relations Committee to US $850 million, or exactly half of the military credits to Israel. On the economic front the administration has asked that US $785 million be made in grants. This was not enough for Congress. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee wants to increase this amount to US $910 million and the House to US $850 million.

Israel, especially in a national election year in the US, is being rewarded by the US for an aggression it initiated. The lesson which is easily learned by Israel, is that aggression pays when it comes to being judged by ther US government. Senator Abourezk told *Al Fajr* last week, "It is just outrageous what the Congress is doing at the bidding, at the behest of the Israeli lobby." By US standards, Israel can do nothing wrong, especially when Arabs are on the receiving end.

US Palestinians Demonstrate Unity

NEW YORK A number of Palestinian organisations and associations in the United States expressed full support for the PLO and its leadership, sources here report. The Deir Dibwan Association, at its annual convention, which was held in Nevada, adopted a number of resolutions stressing that at this critical time, the Palestinian people express full support for the PLO, its leadership and call for stronger national unity. They called on Palestinians everywhere to support the PLO by all means, financial and political. The Deir Dibwanis, an organisation of expatriates from the West Bank town, reaffirmed the need to support the Palestinian people under Israeli military occupation through aid to them and their institutions.

A number of rallies and activities have been held to mark last June s Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Palestinians, and Lebanese who support the Lebanese National Movement and the PLO, are holding rallies, lectures, and demonstrations in a number of cities, colleges and campuses, also expressing full support for the struggle of the Lebanese people against Israeli military occupation. On the west coast rallies have been held in Los Angeles, San Fransisco and other cities, in the mid-west there were protests in Chicago and Detroit as well as in New York, Boston and Washington in the east.

PLO representative to the United Nations, Hatem Husseini, has participated in some of the rallies bearing solidarity messages. He has stressed that the PLO will continue its struggle against Israeli military occupation. He promised the leadership will make every endeavour to maintain national unity and continue the democratic dialogue to solve all problems. The PLO will seek to direct all Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab energy against the Zionist enemy, he vowed.

The rallies are taking place against a background of exaggerated media reports about alleged splits and mutinies inside the PLO. On the other hand, the US newspapers are reporting that Palestinian and Syrian forces are massing in the Beqa'a. The twin media assault is causing some anxiety, frustration and dessension among the Palestinian and pro-PLO Arab communities. Official Palestinian sources in the United States say there is a need to present the facts to the Palestinian communities to rally them around the PLO and undercut the campaign to demoralise them.